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Pages

DAILY WITNESS

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A PACIFIC COAST SENATOR.

Questions Which Interest His Province.

THE DANGER OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

'Our contribution to the Pacific cable —patriotism.'

'Deadman's Island—politics—a tempest in a teapot.'

'The Hon. "Joe" Martin—able, but pugnacious.'

'British Columbia—the finest mining country on this continent.'

It was thus that the Hon. Senator Templeman, proprietor of the 'Times,' Victoria, British Columbia, 'ticked' off, during an informal talk in this city on a number of subjects of current interest in the great western province.

The senator was not prepared to discuss in detail the action of the province in regard to the Pacific cable project, but thought it was a patriotic act. As for the Deadman's Island question, he was quite of the opinion that it was a small affair, enlarged for political purposes. He had no doubt that the discussion would enhance the popularity of Mr. Maxwell.



THE HON. SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

However the right of the matter might be determined as between the province and the Dominion he felt sure that the lease would be maintained.

'The question is not one of scenery, with the working classes, but of the establishment of industries. I think myself that the terms of the lease, five hundred dollars, are too low, for the island would be worth about fifty thousand dollars; but though a sawmill is not poetic, it has an immediate value which the people appreciate from the industrial point of view. The whole affair was a tempest in a teapot, stirred up by politics.'

A reference to 'Joe' Martin and his sudden rise in British Columbian politics brought out the characterization that 'Joe' was able, but pugnacious. 'The rise of 'Joe' was undoubtedly sudden, but to account for it you would need to understand our affairs at first hand. 'Joe' came in with the rising tide of Liberalism in the province. The old government had got to go. Mr. Turner himself was not so much to blame, for Mr. Turner as a citizen, as a man, was admirable. He was, however, unfit for his political position; he was easily led by others who mastered the situation, and he suffered really for the sins of other people. But the government had to go. The people had made up their minds to that. And 'Joe' came into the province at the right moment. The victory, indeed, was assured, but he did much to maintain it. Then he had made a national reputation in connection with the school question. Moreover, he was a lawyer, and the party was rather weak in lawyers. Since his connection with the present government he has carried some measures which are undoubtedly in the public interest, although his anti-Japanese legislation has caused him to strike a snag. 'Joe' is certainly able, but he is pugnacious to a degree. I admire his ability in many ways, but he makes trouble.'

With regard to the anti-Japanese legislation Senator Templeman said there was some misapprenhension as to its character. The new law, which would probably be appealed or amended, did not prevent the Japanese from coming into the country. It prohibited them from working upon any public enterprise subsidized by the province, or from working in mines. In all other regards they were to be as free as ever. The Japanese did not so much object to the restrictive legislation as to be classed with the Chinese.

'This they will not stand. We must hark back a little. The province passed a law preventing Chinese from working in mines. The ostensible reason for this was that they were careless with their lamps, and might cause catastrophe. There may have been another reason behind that,' said the senator, smilingly.

'The Dunsmuirs defied the law and went on employing Chinese in their mines. With the incoming of the present government the law was amended, making it more stringent. Then the Dunsmuirs, to get even, I suppose, dismissed their Chinese and took on the Japanese. To meet this the government enacted that the Japanese must not be employed in the mines of the province under penalty. It is the putting the Japanese in the same category with the Chinese which has incensed the leaders of the former. The Japanese are clever, and imitative to a degree. They learn our language, wear our clothes, adopt our habits, drink whiskey like the natives, and spend their money with generosity. As I say, the legislation will probably be amended. I do not think the Dominion Government will be disposed to commence the business of disallowing provincial legislation.'

The Kettle Valley Railway business had come to a sudden halt. 'It looks like a deal between the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R. Mr. Wainwright said some time ago that the question was too small a one for the Grand Trunk to fight about. Moreover, the interest of Mr. Corbin in the question suddenly waned when he disposed of his property to the Great Northern.'

As to mining prospects, Senator Templeman said they were admirable. The whole province was a mining country. Development was proceeding in every direction. 'Look at the Kootenay—only twelve years old; look at Rossland—about seven; even in Vancouver Island we are proceeding with development work. This development business must necessarily be slow under the most favorable circumstances. It takes between two and three years to get to the paying point, in case you have the ore. The province does not desire any exploitation. It wants solid investments. Harm has been done both in England and in Canada by recklessness. I advise caution; let prospective investors be satisfied that the ore exists. Capital is coming in—both English and Canadian. As the mining industry proceeds others will be created to sustain the permanent population. We have no homesteads to offer the settler; the area of our arable land is restricted; we are essentially a mining province; but we have every kind of mineral, and when the country is thoroughly developed there will be a great industrial organism which will give varied employment to the population.'

Senator Templeman spoke favorably of the Boundary Creek district, and Camp McKinney, both of which had been productive and which would yet, through development, come to the front.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

TEXT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NOW FAMOUS DESPATCH REGARDING THE PROPOSAL.

Ottawa, May 9.—A return was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday by the Premier for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial and Colonial government and other parties relative to the proposed Pacific cable, since the return brought down last session. The return, which is quite voluminous, bears upon the several propositions made by the Australians. The report of the Imperial committee of 1897 is included. Of this a very full synopsis has already appeared in the 'Witness.' The return also includes the despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor-General of a fortnight since embodying the decision of the British authorities. This document, which has caused such regret among those interested in the scheme here in Canada, is as follows:—

London, April 26, 1899.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto:

Referring to your telegram of April 24, Her Majesty's Government is anxious to show sympathy with the Canadian and Australian governments in assisting the Pacific cable scheme, but cannot agree to take an active part in laying a working line. We are accordingly willing to make a contract with these governments, by which they assist setting up financially in every respect as if it were an enterprise of a private company on these conditions:—That the Canadian and Australian governments undertake to construct the line, and to provide yearly any further sum necessary for its efficient maintenance and working.

That the subsidy runs for twenty years from the opening of the line to traffic as long as it is open, allowing reasonable time for repairs, when communication is interrupted.

That in accordance with specifications and samples, to be approved by the Treasury, and to the satisfaction of the officer appointed by the Treasury for this purpose, the cable is constructed, submerged in proper order, and equipped with proper stations and officers at places approved by the Treasury, and effectively worked by sufficient staff of efficient officers, being British subjects.

Messages from the Imperial government to be transmitted in priority of all others; rates not to exceed half of those payable from general public.

That all rates charged to public, whether for messages to or from, or between intermediate stations, or for through messages between this country, Australia and New Zealand, are approved by the Treasury.

Annual returns duly certified and audited are to be rendered to the Treasury as soon as possible, after anniversary of opening, showing net traffic receipts for messages sent over line, deducting payments for further transmission by other lines; also expense incurred, including interest of sinking fund and maintenance of repairs and working.

On examination of account, the Treasury will pay to the person chosen by the colonial government 5-18 of the deficit not exceeding £20,000 per annum.

The cable is to be worked in accordance with the International Telegraph Constitution of 1875.

REVENUE DECREASING.

Statement of the city School Tax For Last Year.

FALLING OFF IN PROTESTANT BOARD'S SHARE — SCHOOL EXTENSION TALKED OF.

For some time past the question of extending the accommodation in connection with the Senior school has engaged the attention of the Protestant School Commissioners, and last night at nine o'clock —an unusual hour, which, however, was found suitable to the members at a hurried time of the year—a meeting was held for a discussion of the subject. That is to say, the Board met in private as the committee of school management and afterwards as the board, when it was learned that although the subject of extension had been talked over, nothing had been done in the way of offering a definite proposal to the board. The chief reason for this was the state of the finances. Extension of accommodation means a new building, which would cost sixty thousand dollars—a sum which the commissioners do not feel like spending at present, in the somewhat straitened condition of the exchequer—a condition which is likely to be accentuated by the constant increase of the neutral panel.

The following important statement in regard to the revenue submitted by Mr. Binmore, treasurer, is intimately related to the conservative policy of the commissioners in regard to increased school accommodation at present: —

High School, April 21.

To the Chairman and Members of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith the City Treasurer's statement of the city's school tax for 1898, with a comparative statement for that and the preceding years, a copy of which has been placed before each commissioner.

It will be observed that for the first time in many years, the share of the tax accruing to this board shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. Upon the basis of the original valuation for assessment, the Roman Catholic panel shows a falling off in three wards, East, West and St. Ann's, and increases in all the other nine wards. The Protestant panel shows decreases in nine wards (including St. Antoine, which contributes more than one-half to the total amount accruing to the board), and increases in three wards only, St. Mary's, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel. The neutral panel shows decreases in St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's wards, and increases in all the others.

The decrease in the income of the board from the city school tax is, therefore, due to three causes:—

1st. A shrinkage in the original valuation of Protestant property for 1898.

2nd. An increase in the amount of the reductions made by the city authorities in those valuations, and,

3rd. To a marked increase in the reductions made in the neutral panel school tax.

With regard to the first and second of these, the City Treasurer writes as follows:

'The cause, broadly speaking, is the fact that excessive demands were made by Protestant proprietors for reductions, notably such cases as the McIntyre estate, which obtained through the Courts a reduction from an original agreement with W. McIntyre, for $350,000 to $200,000; that assessments throughout St. Antoine ward generally were high, and the assessors were obliged to reduce many of them voluntarily; that many changes in this ward made great inroads in our revenue, as, for instance, the demoralization of Osborne street, depreciations at Richmond square, alterations in St. Martin and Seigneurs streets, and Morland avenue, absorbed, or partly so, by the C.P.R., by which vacant land only remained assessable.'

With regard to the greatly increased rebates made in the neutral panel tax, amounting to $3,634.73, as compared with $607.75 in 1897, the City Treasurer states that these are due to the cancellation of the assessments not only for 1898, but also for several previous years, levied by the properties belonging to the government, but rented to private individuals, and included in that panel.

Comparative Statement of City School Tax for the years 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Panel No. 1—Roman Catholic	$138,877.93	$141,660.07	$2,729.14	
Panel No. 2—Protestant	144,494.68	142,101.57		$2,393.11
Panel No. 3—Neutral	36,902.99	35,486.42		1,416.57
Amount of neutral panel tax accruing to Roman Catholic Board	27,095.66	26,055.55		1,040.11
Amount of neutral panel tax accruing to Protestant Board	9,807.33	9,430.87		376.46
Total tax accruing to Roman Catholic Board	165,973.59	167,715.62	1,742.03	
Total tax accruing to Protestant Board	154,302.01	151,532.44		2,769.57

Reductions Taken from original valuations made in City School Tax:

	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Panel No. 1—Roman Catholic	$2,023.25	1,381.07		642.18
Panel No. 2—Protestant	1,682.17	2,589.20	907.03	
Panel No. 3—Neutral	607.75	3,634.73	3,026.98	

The importance of this subject was appreciated by the Board, which will take it up at a future meeting.

There was a good deal of routine business transacted, of no particular interest.

The Board went on record as desiring to see a reduction in the number of prize books given in the public schools.

There were present: The Ven. Archdeacon Evans, in the chair; the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Ald. McBride, and Ald. Ekers.

TORONTO STRIKERS.

BUILDERS OFFER TO ARBITRATE.

Toronto, May 9.—Beyond the offer of the builders to arbitrate with the striking bricklayers and the signing of the moulders' agreement by a number of the founders, there is no material change in the relations between employers and strikers. Many of the moulders have returned to work having gained their point, but several are out yet. The stone-cutters have not effected any settlement so far and seventeen of their number left for other places to seek employment.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST

REGIMENT STRONGLY CRITICISED FOR ITS ACTION AT SAN JUAN.

New York, May 8.—As the result of the findings and recommendations of the court of inquiry which investigated the conduct of officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment during the Santiago campaign, Adjutant-General Andrews has ordered Major Clinton H. Smith before a board of examination to be examined as to his moral character, capacity and general fitness for service as a commissioned officer in the National Guard.

The report of the court of inquiry deals with the conduct of Colonel Downs, Lieut.-Colonel Smith, Major Whittle and other officers of the regiment, on July 1, the day of the battle of San Juan, whom it censures for their incompetency.

It states that Major Whittle, on that day disobeyed an order of Col. Downs to take the battalion into action. The order was sent to Major Whittle by Lieutenant Maslin, but the major took no notice of it whatever. During the afternoon of that day the entire First Battalion, with the exception of Company C, which was detained in the trail by order of Colonel Downs, and some stragglers, moved out of the trail, by order of Colonel Downs, and took position on San Juan Hill, under command of Captain Linson, of Company D. Major Whittle did not rejoin his battalion until after dark on the evening of July 1, after it had taken position on San Juan Hill.

The court also reported that the Major, while in the trail, saw at least two regular regiments of United States infantry pass him on their way to the front, he knew that almost all his battalion had moved onward to San Juan Hill and that a battle was in progress, and that he did not offer to lead or follow the battalion into action or to perform his proper duties as its commanding officer. The court also found that Lieut.-Col. Smith, who was second in command of the regiment, made no application to his commanding officer at any time on July 1 to go to the front or participate in the battle then pending, but instead made applications to go to the rear in search of property and rations.'

In regard to Col. Downs, the court severely criticised that officer for failing to obey the orders of General Kent, the divisional commander, to go forward to the front, halting the regiment instead and keeping them lying down on the trail. The report, however, shows that the rank and file of the regiment were anxious to be led into action, and that in no way were they responsible for the conduct of their officers.

THE WINNIPEG VACANCY.

GOVERNMENT TO BRING DOWN A MEASURE TO COVER THE FRANCHISE IN THIS RESPECT.

Ottawa, May 9.—The seat for Winnipeg, which is at present vacant, will, in all probability, be filled before long, the government having decided to take action that will have the effect of making an election possible very shortly. The franchise act provides that where the provincial lists are more than a year old a revision shall be made, but with the consent, in the case of Winnipeg, of the Opposition, it will be possible to hold the by-election immediately. A measure, which will be introduced by the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick on Wednesday or Thursday will provide that the old lists shall be used in the case of Winnipeg. The administration, by the course decided upon, has made it possible for the metropolis of the North-West to secure representation in the House much sooner than would be possible under the terms of the present act, and it will rest entirely with the Opposition whether the people of Winnipeg shall have a representative in his place at Ottawa in the immediate future.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE CHURCH.

London, May 9.—Lord Salisbury replying to a correspondent who had written to him regarding the church question, says: 'I fully sympathize with you in your anxiety regarding the great dangers and evils before us unless it is found possible to restore the discipline which has been so seriously impaired. The Archbishop and bishops, upon whom the primary responsibility lies, are doing their utmost to bring the Church back to a sounder condition. In this respect their efforts to restore respect for the law of the Church, which in some quarters has been forgotten, deserve the hearty support of all Churchmen.'

ONTARIO IRISH CATHOLICS

DISSATISFIED WITH PRESENT REPRESENTATION IN THE DOMINION CABINET.

Toronto, May 9.—The following statement regarding the forthcoming convention of Liberal Roman Catholics has been transmitted for publication:

During the recent visit of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend the installation of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto a deputation, representing the executive committee having in charge the coming Catholic Liberal convention, waited upon the honorable gentleman for the purpose of explaining to him the reasons for calling the convention and to ask for his co-operation in making the gathering a success. They pointed out to him that since the Conservative party in Ontario had abandoned their anti-Catholic attitude and were endeavoring to undo the mischief that attitude had caused them there was danger that many of the Catholic electors who formerly voted with the Conservative party, but who for some years past have supported the Liberal Government in Ontario, might return to their former allegiance if something was not done to retain their confidence. The deputation also pointed out the desirability of having for the representative of the Ontario Catholics at Ottawa, a member of the House of Commons and if possible an eloquent and able exponent of their interests, one who in the cabinet councils, on the floor of the House and on public platforms would be an honor and a credit to the Liberal Catholic electorate of Ontario.

Sir Wilfrid's reception of the delegation was extremely cordial and the interview cannot fail to enhance the success of the convention. He gave some valuable and kindly advice and hoped that the convention would be a success and that its results would be in the interests of both the Liberal party and the Catholic people.

The committee are now in a position to state as a result of information received from prominent Roman Catholic Liberals in all parts of the province, that the convention will be an unqualified success.

THE PONTON TRIAL.

Toronto, May 9.—Mr. E. Gus Porter, counsel for W. H. Ponton, arrived in the city from Belleville last night. He says he is here to demand of the courts the carrying out of the decision of Mr. Justice Robertson at the time the venue was changed. In that decision it was agreed that the Crown should provide all of the defendant's expenses in bringing witnesses, etc., from Napanee to Toronto. He is here to demand the funds needed to forthwith subpoena his witnesses and proceed with the trial when the Assizes open on May 15. He contends that the Crown is not justified in postponing the trial on account of the escape of two of the Crown's witnesses, who were under their charge, and for whom they were responsible.

A LARGE BEQUEST.

Toronto, May 9.—The Anglican Synod of Toronto will benefit to the extent of $8,000 by the will of Mary Ann Kennedy, of Stouffville, which was entered for probate yesterday. The Church Missionary Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Colonial and Continental Society, and the Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews will also receive $500 each.

DESTROYED BALLOTS.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 9.—Duncan Bole, who acted as deputy returning officer at Shedden, in the West Elgin by-election, was arrested at Sault Ste. Marie on Saturday. It is alleged that on Jan. 12, 1899, Bole, while in charge of the polling booth, destroyed ballots, interfered with the ballot boxes, etc. Wesley Graham, of this city, special constable, made the arrest, and he arrived in this city last night with his prisoner.

QUIET IN SAMOA.

Apia, Samoa, May 4., via Auckland, N.Z., May 9.—Everything is quiet on the Island. Operations have been suspended pending the arrival of the joint commissioners from San Francisco.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, May 9.—The Anglican Bishop of West Africa, who was sued by Europeans for stating that a large percentage of them died from drink, has been committed for trial.

THE ANTICOSTI SETTLERS.

A Quebec Organ's Statement Regarding Their Coming Expulsion.

BITTER REMARKS REGARDING THEIR DEFENDERS.

Quebec, May 9.—The 'Evenement' published the following yesterday afternoon: 'The governor of the Island of Anticosti, Mr. Commettant, accompanied by Mr. Martin, arrived today in order to return to Anticosti by the Bavoy this evening. Mr. Commettant has been to Ottawa relative to the troubles occasioned on the island by a certain number of families at Fox Bay, who will not submit to the proprietor's rules. It will doubtless be remembered that in the course of last summer several men of the provincial police were sent to the island to dislodge these families or to compel them to submit to Mr. Menier's rules. Some of the families left the place, while the others promised to submit to the rules. All seemed settled, when a campaign was undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Stobo, who raised the cry of persecution right and left, appealed to prejudice and declared that Mr. Menier wanted to turn the island into a French fortress at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Other fanatics fell in behind him and the matter was made the subject of questions in the British House of Commons. It was to find out how the matter stands and to demand the necessary measures to oust the eleven families remaining at Fox Bay and who, instead of submitting to the rules, have committed numerous depredations during the winter, that Mr. Commettant went to Ottawa. Through the medium of Mr. Martin, the great French millionnaire, Mr. Menier, has given orders to suspend all the works on the island until this question is definitely settled. Thus, if an agreement cannot be come to, the merchants of Quebec will lose a hundred thousand dollars to a hundred and forty thousand dollars annually, this being about the yearly sum that Mr. Menier has laid out for supplies for the island. The building of the great pulp mill, which was estimated to cost six hundred thousand dollars, as well as the construction of several [illegible] Ellis Bay in order to make it a port of refuge, is indefinitely postponed. All these works, however, will be resumed in the course of the summer if the authorities can put an end to the annoyance given to Mr. Menier, the proprietor of the island. Mr. Commettant had a long interview at noon to-day at the Provincial Premier's office with the Hon. Messrs. Marchand and Duffy relative to the above difficulties. We hope to see this question amicably settled before long and that means will be taken to assure respect for Mr. Menier's property. Mr. Commettant claims to be well satisfied with the result of his visit to Ottawa.'

MWANGA IN THE TOILS.

TAKEN PRISONER WITH ONE OF HIS CHIEFS BY COL. EVATT.

London, May 8.—The Foreign Office has received news from Unyoro that Col. Evatt attacked Chief Kabarega, on the east bank of the Nile, on April 9, and completely defeated him. Three hundred of the enemy were killed and Kabarega himself, who was severely wounded and King Mwanga, were taken prisoners. Col. Evatt's loss were two killed and twenty wounded Uganda soldiers.

IS MARCHAND DEAD?

SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED NEAR RAS JIBOUTIL.

Paris, May 9.—It is persistently rumored here that Major Marchand, leader of the famous Marchand expedition, which was returning from Fashoda, on the Nile, to the Red Sea, to France, has been killed by a band of marauders near Ras Jiboutil, the French post on the coast, and that Captain Baratier was wounded in the same encounter.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Quebec, May 9. — Two men named Page and Gauthier were drowned at St. Basile, Portneuf, yesterday.

FINE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 9, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 74—44; Calgary, 74—36; Qu'Appelle, 68—46; Winnipeg, 68—54; Port Arthur, 58—32; Parry Sound, 68—44; Toronto, 67—50; Ottawa, 70—46; Montreal, 70—48; Quebec, 70—44; Halifax, 56—38. Fine to-day and on Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Montreal May 9, 1899.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.93; yesterday, 29.85. Temperature, to-day, max. 60, min. 40; yesterday, max. 67, min. 45.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—At Nutt's Corners, Que., on April 28, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Thompson. 8

WIGHTMAN.—At St. Mary's, on Saturday, May 6, 1899, the wife of R. Wightman, of a son. 9

WOODWARK.—At Butternut Grove, Ste. Rose, Que., on May 8, 1899, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Woodwark. 9

MARRIED.

BURTON—STEVENSON—On May 6, 1899, at Emmanuel Congregational Church, in this city, by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, Edgar S. Burton, of Toronto, to Winifred Maud, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, formerly pastor of Emmanuel Church, of this city. 8

EDGERTON—McMILLAN — On April 26, 1899, by the Rev. J. W. McLean, of Kirk Hill, assisted by the Rev. A. McCallum, of Ste. Anne de Prescott, Bella, youngest daughter of Duncan H. B. McMillan, of Brodie, to William T. Edgerton, of Lancaster, Ont. 8

OWEN—BROCK.—On April 18, 1899, at Christ Church, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, England, by the Rev. G. N. H. Tredennick, M.A., the Rev. Wm. Owen, curate in charge of Ystradfellte, Breconshire, eldest son of the late Rev. John Owen, Cardiganshire, and Letitia Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. R. Brock, Guelph, Ont. 9

WALBY—McMILLAN—On May 4, 1899, by the Rev. Dean Lauder, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Will T. Walby, to Lilian McMillan, third daughter of Hugh McMillan, of Butte City, Montana.

WOODLAND—POLLARD—On April 26, 1899 at the residence of the bride's father, 11 Afton avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. S. D. Chown, Mr. Fred G. T. Woodland, to Irene Pollard, both of Toronto.

DIED.

CRAIG—At Rowland, N.C., on May 4, 1899, Robert Bowers, infant son of the Rev. Hugh and Mrs. Craig, aged one year, 7 months and 21 days. 8

EZARD.—At the General Hospital, on Monday, May 8, 1899, Edwin R. Ezard, aged 33 years.
Funeral private. 9

GILMOUR—At his late residence, on Saturday, May 6, 1899, J. Y. Gilmour, aged 72 years.
Funeral private. 8

GORDON.—Suddenly, at Franklin Centre, Que., on April 24, 1899, Merritt Gordon, aged 73 years, 6 months and 26 days. 9

GRAY.—In this city, on May 9, 1899, Jeannie Paterson, eldest daughter of the late Geo. L. Heron and dearly beloved wife of Geo. A. Gray.
Funeral notice later. 9

GUNN—At London, Ont., on May 4, 1899, Walter William Gunn, son of the late Alexander Gunn, Esq.

HOPE.—At Holton, P.Q., on Monday, May 8, 1899, suddenly of heart failure, Christena, beloved wife of Wm. Hope, postmaster, aged 56 years.
Funeral on Wednesday, at 10.30 a.m. 9

KELSO—At Inverness, Que., on Saturday, April 29, 1899, James Kelso, a native of Arran, Scotland, aged 78 years. 8

McDONALD—In Goderich Tp., on March 21, 1899, Janet Walker, relict of the late John McDonald, aged 73 years, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. 9

McINTOSH—On May 5, 1899, at 42 Brewery street, Hull, Bella McIntosh, of St. Mertin's Junction.

MUNROE—In the sixth concession of Kenyon, near Maxville, Ont., Margaret Fisher, beloved wife of Hugh Munroe, aged 70 years and 8 months.

PATTERSON—At Ormstown, Que., on May 7, 1899, Samuel, son of the late Samuel Patterson.
Funeral from his mother's residence, to the Ormstown Union Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon, 9th instant, at two o'clock. Will friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation? 8

ROSE.—At 940a St. Denis street, on Monday, May 8, 1899, Marguerite (Rita), eldest daughter of W. A. Rose, train despatcher C.P.R., aged 7 years and 9 months.
Funeral private.
Ottawa, Smith's Falls and Carletou Place papers please copy. 9

ROBB—At Huntingdon, Que., on May 4, 1899, of pneumonia, Robert, youngest son of the late James Robb.
Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p.m. 8

THOMPSON—At her late residence, 81 Park avenue, on May 8, 1899, Jane Haldane, in her 74th year, widow of the late James Thompson, formerly of Ottawa, and mother of Mrs. James Paton, of this city.
Funeral from the above address on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. 9

UNWIN—At the residence of her cousin, Charles Unwin, O.L.S., 126 Seaton street, Toronto, on May 5, 1899, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Charles Unwin.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
—THE—
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Telephones, Main, 327. Uptown, 1501, 8160.



Wedding Rings.
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
18 Kar. Gold Warranted, $3.50 to $12.00
14 Kar. Gold Warranted, $2.50 to $10.00
10 Kar. Gold Warranted, $1.50 to $ 7.00
D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st.
Opposite 'Witness' Office.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.
Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. May 9, 1899.

A Tremendous Carpet Trade.



It is perfectly safe to say that The Big Store is doing the CARPET TRADE of the city. There's abundant proof of the statement in the vast crowds that daily throng the four immense Carpet Stores, but no matter how extensive the Carpet Trade may be, the Company have facilities to successfully cope with it. The larger the orders are the better, we're specially prepared to treat with orders from PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, BANKS, PUBLIC OFFICES, CHURCHES, etc.

To give perfect satisfaction is the ruling principle of the management, besides saving you from 10 to 15 percent on the outlay. The Big Store has caught the inspiration of bigger business and prepared for it on a larger scale than ever before. New improvements, new stocks, new enthusiasm, give larger ideas of usefulness.

NEW CARPETS.

New Brussels Carpets.—Special reliable qualities, 89c to $1.10.
Royal Axminster Carpets, with handsome borders to match, $1.45.
Oriental Axminster Carpets, very rich quality, borders to match, $1.65.
Axminster Hall and Stair Carpets.—Best quality, widths, 3-4, 1 yard. $1.45, $2.25 yard.
English Oil Cloths—In best, well-seasoned makes, 21c to 95c yard.
Scotch Linoleums.—Extra quality, newest patterns, 30c to $1.10 yard.
Cork Carpets—Everlasting wear; plain kinds, 75c to $1.15 yard.
Figured Kinds, 85c to $1.10.

NEW CARPETS.

New Jute Carpets—Reliable quality. Special make, 10½c to 20c yard.
New Scotch Carpets—Pretty Floral Designs, 1 yard wide, 15c to 25c yard.
New Union Carpets—Serviceable, good, hard wearing, 33c to 55c yard.
New All Wool Carpets.—Fine grades, newest pattern, 65c to 80c.
New Tapestry Carpets.—Splendid makes, latest styles, 35c to 48c yard.
New Tapestry Carpets.—Specially made for The S. Carsley Co. 55c to 75c yard.
New Tapestry Stair Carpets, to match body patterns; width, 22, 27, 36 inches, prices from 35c, 40c, 80c, yard.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

NEW ORIENTAL RUGS.

		NEW ORIENTAL RUGS.	
Oriental Rugs, 1½ by 6 feet	$ .45	Oriental Rugs, 7½ by 10½ feet	$ 7.80
Oriental Rugs, 2½ by 5 feet	1.25	Oriental Rugs, 9 by 9 feet	8.10
Oriental Rugs, 3 by 6 feet	1.80	Oriental Rugs, 9 by 10½ feet	9.45
Oriental Rugs, 4 by 7 feet	2.80	Oriental Rugs, 10½ by 12 feet	10.80
Oriental Rugs, 6 by 6 feet	3.60	Oriental Rugs, 12 by 12 feet	14.40
Oriental Rugs, 6 by 7½ feet	4.50	Oriental Rugs, 10½ by 15 feet	15.75
Oriental Rugs, 6 by 9 feet	5.40	Oriental Rugs, 12 by 15 feet	18.90

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

HE SAYS.

The Acting Superintendent of the Water Department reports: "This is the most dangerous period of the year as far as the water is concerned."
Why not get one of our Charcoal Filterers and be safe. They are not expensive.
THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame St.

What You Want.

Your Light Suits, Jackets, etc., can be kept in perfect order by our Perfect Patent Process of French Cleaning. No Shrinking or Displacing of Stiffening. Stains removed; all kinds of Dyeing and Cleaning the very best.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
Offices: 215 McGill st., 2433 Notre Dame st. 1595 St. Catherine st., cor. Christophe.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

RETURN RESPECTING THEIR LEASE TO THE CROWN BROUGHT DOWN IN PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 9.—A return was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Militia in response to a motion by Mr. Casgrain, bearing upon the lease of the Plains of Abraham to the crown, and correspondence in connection with acquiring or renewing the lease for the same. The first paper in the return is a copy of the lease of the property from the Ursulines to the crown in 1803 for a period of ninety-nine years, to terminate on May 1, 1902. Next appears, in 1875, a petition from the Ursulines for permission to cancel the lease. In this petition it was stated that the rental of twenty-five louis did not at all represent the value of the land. They represented that a remission of the balance of the lease would be, under the circumstances, no more than a just indemnity for the sacrifice which the community had made in making this concession to the public interest.

The report of the Major-General commanding was that it would be improper for the government to give up its right over any land adjacent to the first-class fortress of Quebec. This report was subsequently confirmed by a report of Major-General Luard in 1881, who reported against permission to erect certain buildings on the property.

The last paper in the return is a copy of the resolution passed by the Nova Scotia Historical Society in January of this year, asking that the grounds be preserved intact.

SHERBROOKE ITEMS.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 9.—At a meeting of the members of Bishop's College University and friends, held the other day, it was decided to start a fund to be known as the 'Robert Hamilton memorial fund,' which will be used for the enlargement of the Arts Building, which are altogether too inadequate for the students now attending college.

The Gas and Water Company has begun erecting the additional poles and wire that will be necessary to light the city in accordance with the new contract. Six additional poles will be required for this and over four miles of copper wire. Since the company's tender was accepted the price of copper wire has just doubled.

The store of W. H. Griffith, druggist, Wellington street, was broken into on Sunday night and the till rifled. An entrance was effected through the door at the rear of the building by bursting the lock. The thief or thieves then apparently went direct to the till and abstracted a portion of the contents. When Mr. Griffith left the store yesterday there was some $2.40 in the till, and the thieves took only part of this. Nothing else was found to have been disturbed, and it is thought that whoever it was they were amateurs at the business.

ANOTHER CASE OF SMALLPOX.

Toronto, Ont., May 8.—Another case of smallpox was reported to Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, from the county of Prescott, today. The victim is a young man, Joseph Beaudry, a mill hand at Hawkesbury village. He has been boarding at the house of a widow named Mrs. Martin, with five others. All precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is supposed that he caught the disease from infected clothing, belonging to former smallpox patients in the vicinity.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Wise Advice to Piano Owners.—The ten thousand owners of our pianos will find it to their advantage in price and character of tuning to see that their pianos are attended to only by our own authorized tuners and regulators and repairers. Our rates are moderate and we have the best and most careful men in Canada. Telephone, Main 1643. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill street, Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

New Parasol Covers

Just put into stock a large assortment of
LACE PARASOL COVERS
Very handsome goods, all prices, from 65c each

Linen Carriage Dusters.
Our new Carriage Dusters are worthy of special notice. Prices from 45c each.

Fine Summer Blankets.
100 pairs new fine Summer Blankets, with assorted borders—just what is wanted for the country. All prices from 75c per pair.

Fine White Summer Quilts.
See our new Summer Quilts, all laundered, ready for use. Only 87c. Cheap at $1.25.

Our Great Bath Towel Sale,
The greatest snap in Bath Towels. Cheap at $1.25 per pair. See this lot, only 75c per pair.

Embroidered Linen Tea Cloths.
Colors—Pink, Blue, Cardinal and White. Price only 60c each.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe.
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 933.

The Daily Witness.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 9, 1899.

GRAIN.

Though there is not a large business being done, values are strong. The receipts by rail were 1,900 bushels of wheat, 7,956 bushels of peas, 37,700 bushels of corn, and 17,150 bushels of oats. The receipts by water were 96,134 bushels of oats and 102,335 bushels of corn.

We quote No. 2 oats at 36¼c to 36¾c, afloat, and 32c in the West. Peas are worth 75c afloat, and 64c to 65c in the West.

FLOUR.

There is a quiet business being done. We quote Manitoba patents at $3.90 to $4.05; strong bakers at $3.70 to $3.80; winter patents at $3.75 to $4; straight rollers at $3.50 to $3.60; straight rollers, bags, at $1.65 to $1.75; extras at $1.40 to $1.50.

The receipts to-day were 2,075 barrels.

PROVISIONS.

There is a quiet business being done.

Liverpool quotations show a decline of 3d in tallow to 24s. The Chicago hog market is reported weak to 5c lower. The receipts to-day were 1,000 cases of lard and 15 barrels of tallow.

BUTTER.

Creamery is in fair demand, and worth 16c to 16¼c. Choice Eastern Townships dairy is worth 14c to 15c, while fresh rolls are slow at 12c. The receipts to-day were 791 packages.

EGGS.

The receipts are large and are being well taken up at prices ranging from 11c to 11¼c. The 'Campana' is expected up next week with a cargo which may naturally weaken the market.

CHEESE.

Liverpool cable remains steady at 51s for both white and colored. The receipts today were 1,371 boxes.

Utica, N.Y., May 8.—The sales of cheese at Little Falls were 192 boxes large colored at 9½c; 3,214 boxes small white and colored at 9c; 20 packages of dairy butter at 16c to 17c.

Utica, N.Y., May 8.—The sales of cheese at the Utica Board of Trade to-day were as follows: Large white, 40 boxes, at 9c; large colored, 873 at 9c, and 60 at 9⅝c; small colored, 254, at 8½c; 25 at 8⅝c, and 284 at 8¾c; small white, 186, at 8¾c; and 165 at 9c. There were 893 boxes sold on commission.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The wheat in sight, with comparisons, is as follows:—

	May 8, 1899.	May 1, 1899.	May 9, 1898.
Visibly supply U.S. & Can.	27,466,000	28,144,000	22,528,000
On passage to U. K.	26,664,000	25,680,000	21,520,000
On passage to Continent	13,680,000	12,640,000	18,080,000
Total in sight	67,786,000	66,464,000	62,128,000

FRUIT SALE.

Yesterday there was a sale of pine apples, bananas and onions at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's warehouse. Potter & Morin, auctioneers. About 200 barrels of pine apples were sold, bringing as high as 15c, but the general average was a little lower. A car of bananas (seconds) brought about 77½c.

LONDON COPPER MARKET.

London, May 8.—Copper closing; Spot, £76 12s 6d; futures, £75 15s. Market quiet; sales, spot, 150; futures, 650 tons.

LONDON WOOL WOOL SALES.

London, May 8.—The wool auction sales were continued to-day, with a large number of buyers present. Competition was very active with the continental buyers operating freely in superfine merino greasy wools, which realized 20 to 25 percent above the March series. These goods also met with a strong demand from all directions. The German representatives were more prominent to-day, their operations showing a marked increase. Cross-breds were hardening and received a strong home trade support. The offerings numbered 14,217 bales and included a fine show of superfine merino greasy. The daily withdrawals have averaged only about 125 bales. The following are the sales in detail:—

New South Wales—6,600 bales; scoured, 9½d to 1s 11½d; greasy, 5½d to 1s 2½d.

Queensland—2,600 bales; scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 10½d; greasy, 8½d to 1s.

Victoria—1,300 bales; scoured, 9d to 2s 1d; greasy, 6d to 1s 1d.

South Australia—800 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s.

West Australia—300 bales; greasy, 6¾d to 1s.

Tasmania—500 bales; greasy, 9d to 1s 1½d.

New Zealand—2,000 bales; scoured, 7¼d to 9d; greasy, 6d to 10½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—52 bales; scoured, 10½d to 1s 9½d; greasy, 8½d to 9d.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, May 8.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 1-16c higher. Middling uplands, 6¼; middling Gulf, 6½. Sales, 600 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; May, 5.84c; June, 5.87c; July 5.91c; August, 5.92c; Sept., 5.92c; Oct., 5.92c; Nov., 5.93c; Dec., 5.97c; Jan., 6.01c; Feb., 6.04c; March, 6.08c.

Liverpool, May 8.—Whitsuntide holidays. The cotton exchange will be closed May 20, 22, 26 and 27.

Liverpool, May 8, 4 p.m.—Cotton, spot, active demand and a large business done; prices full; American middling, 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 13,000 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, with a moderate demand, and closed easy at the decline.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, May 8.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4¼c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4 3-16c. Refined, firm; mould 'A,' 5 ⅝c; standard 'A,' 5¼c; confectioners' 'A,' 5¼c; cut loaf, 5⅞c; crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5⅜c; cubes 5½c.

London, May 8.—Sugar—Cane, quiet and unchanged, Java, 13s and fair refining, 11s 9d. Beet, firmer in tone, but not quotably higher; present month unchanged at 11s 2¼d, and next month, 11s 3d.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

New York, May 8.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, May 6, as compared by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows:

Wheat, 27,466,000; decrease, 678,000.
Corn, 22,065,000; decrease, 3,821,000.
Oats, 7,950,000; decrease, 1,627,000.
Rye, 966,000; decrease, 231,000.
Barley, 1,604,000; decrease, 69,000.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET SOFTER.

Values were generally a little lower on the local stock exchange this morning, falling off in nearly all lines from the opening. The only marked drop, however, was in Montreal Street, which closed at 328¾ for old and 325 for new. Electric dropped a point, as did Dominion Cotton, while Toronto Railway closed ¾ down. Republic was the only stock to make a marked advance, selling up to $1.33.

MORNING SALES.

C.P.R.—925 at 98, 200 at 98⅛, 100 at 98, 100 at 98⅛, 75 at 98, 100 at 97⅞.

M.S.R.—50 at 329, 25 at 325¾, 5 at 330, 25 at 329, 50 at 328, 75 at 329, 25 at 328¾.

New M.S.R.—250 at 325, 100 at 325½, 100 at 325.

Toronto Railway—225 at 118, 25 at 117⅞, 50 at 117¾, 10 at 118, 25 at 117¾.
R. & O.—25 at 112½.
Twin City—25 at 70¼, 100 at 70, 25 at 69¾, 100 at 69½, 15 at 70¼.
War Eagle — 1,500 at 367.
Bank of Toronto—10 at 246.
Payne xd—500 at 393.
Dom. Cotton—125 at 114, 20 at 113.
Royal Electric—25 at 188½, 25 at 188, 25 at 187.
Republic xd—750 at 130, 5,700 at 132½, 2,500 at 132½, 100 at 133.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers 1734 Notre Dame St.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific	98	97¾	Com. Cable	187½	180
Duluth Com.	5¼	5	Richelieu	112	110
Do. Pfd.	13½	12			
STREET RAILWAYS					
Montreal St.	328¾	326½	Toronto	117⅛	117
Mont'l New.	325	322½	St. John	....	....
Halifax	114	110	Twin City	70	69⅛
			" pfd	139	134
MISCELLANEOUS					
Mont'l. Gas.	206	203	Halifax H&L	30	....
Royal Elec.	188½	186½	Bell Teleph.	180	178
Mntl. Telegr.	180	....	Dom. Coal	55	50
Windsor Htl.	110	....	" pfd.	121	....
COTTONS.					
Mont'l. Cot.	162	150	Merchants	....	....
Can. Col. Cot.	....	70	Dominion	114½	113
MINES.					
War Eagle*	$3.68	$3.67	Mont. Lond.	69	65
Payne Mine*	$3.95	$3.90	Repub. Cons*	$1.33	1.32½
BANKS.					
Montreal	....	251	E Townships	....	....
Ontario	....	....	Quebec	....	....
Molsons	....	....	Union	....	120
Toronto	....	245	Commerce	....	....
Jcq. Cartier	....	111	Dominion	....	....
Merchants	174	171	Villa Marie	....	....
Mrch of Hlfx	....	180	Imperial	....	215½
Nova Scotia	....	....	Hochelaga	....	150
BONDS.					
Hlfx. Ht&Lt.	80	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	Col. Cotton.	....	....
Land Grant	....	110	Bell Tel.	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Dom. Coal	....	....
Halifax Ry.	....	....			

*x.d.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-64 dis.	1-64 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 1-16	9⅜	9⅛ to 9⅜
Sterling, demand	9 9-16	9⅝	9 11-16 to 9¾
Sterling Cables	9 11-16	9¾	9⅞
Paris Cheques		5.16⅞	

FINANCIAL CABLES.

New York, May 8.—The 'Commercial Advertiser's' financial cable from London says: The markets here were quiet and irregular to-day on the eve of a settlement, beginning to-morrow. Americans opened flat, hardened slightly and then relapsed into dulness. New York refrained from supporting them and the close was heavy at the worst, particularly for Central Pacific and Union Pacific. Silver was hard on Indian buying and bear covering. Money was easy.

Paris, May 8.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, but inactive. International securities were irregular. Rentes and Italians were dull, and Spanish fours and Brazilians improved. Rio Tintos declined on heavy realizations, but finished steadier. Kaffirs recovered, purchases being made in the belief of a satisfactory settlement of the Anglo-Transvaal differences.

Berlin, May 8.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were firmer on advices from western bourses, and the anticipation of a reduction in the bank rate. Americans were dull, but Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Bank shares were good and mine shares were steady.

MINING EXCHANGE.

(Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building).

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Payne	$4.00	$3.93
War Eagle	3.72	3.67
Republic	1.34	1.33
Virtue	.71½	.70
Montreal and London	.67	.64
Big Three	.25½	.25
Brandon and G. Crown	.30	.25
California	.8	.6½
Can. Gold Fields	.6	.5
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.43	1.40
City of Paris	.70	.64
Evening Star	.10½	.8½
Fern	.46	..
Gold Hills Dev.	.8	.6
Iron Colt	.14	.12½
Iron Mask	.75	69
Knob Hill	.95	.92
Monte Cristo	.12	.11½
Mont. Gold Fields	.22	.20½
Noble Five	.31	.28
Novelty	.6	.4
Old Ironsides	1.15	1.08
Virginia	.28	.20
Rambler Cariboo	.30½	.27
Bullion	..	..
Sunmit	.5	.3
St. Elmo	.8	.3
Burley	.19	.15½
Decca	.28	.26½
Morrison	.20	.18½
Golden Star	.61	.59
Slocan Sovereign	.29½	.26½

MORNING SALES.

Montreal Gold Fields—1,000 at 21, 2,000 at 21, 500 at 21.
Golden Star—500 at 59½.
Cariboo Hydraulic—500 at 1.42½.
Iron Colt—2,000 at 11, 3,0000 at 11.
Evening Star—1,000 at 9, 1,000 at 9, 2,000 at 9.
Big Three—500 at 25½, 100 at 25½, 250 at 25½.
Burley—2,000 at 17½, 500 at 17½.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Morning Sales.

Golden Star—500 at 59½.
Minnehaha—500 at 27½, 500 at 27, 1,000, 500, 500 at 27¼.
Fairview—500 at 10.
Smuggler—500, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 500 at 3¾.
Dardanelles—500 at 10¼.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 29.
Van Anda—5,000 at 8.
Golden Star—500, 500 at 59¼.
Big Three—500 at 24½.
Deer Park—500 at 6, 500, 2,000, 500 at 6½.
N. Belle—1,000, 1,000 at 4.
S. Belle—500, 500 at 2¾, 1,000 at 3½.
Victory Triumph—500, 1,000, 1,000 at 7½.
W. Bear—500, 500 at 4¼.
Gold Hills—500, 500, 500 at 7½.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The first grammar class of Loyola College held their class specimen in Karn Hall, last night, a large number of students of the college, with their friends, being present. The pupils delivered a number of translations from the classics and extracts from French and English authors, and also solved some algebraical and geometrical problems. During the evening also a number of vocal and instrumental selections were rendered at intervals.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Clerks in Vienna stores are agitating for a Sunday holiday.

OUR SUMMER CATALOGUE

Will be Ready Next Week. Write for a copy.

Baby Goods.

Baby Bibs, from 10c to $1.50 each.
Powder Boxes and Puffs, 50c to $1.75.
Shawls for Baby in Flannel, Floss Embroidered, $1.25 each.
Bands for Baby, 50c.
Baby Jackets, made with fine Wool, $1.15 to $1.25.
Short Dresses, in Cambric, 90c up.

Corsets.

P.D. Corsets, all sizes, from $1.00 up.
Ferris Good Sense Waists: Misses' 75c, and $1.15; Ladies' $1.50 to $1.75.
Summer Corsets, E.T., 50c, 75c, $1.00 pair.

Scotch Goods.

Tartans—A large range of Clan Tartans—Boys' Highland Suits.
Brooches and Sporans in endless variety. We have an exceedingly handsome line of Brooches for Men's Plaids.

Ladies' Jackets.

Special reductions have been made on our stock of High-class Stylish Jackets. Come and see the wonderful offerings in our Mantle Department.

WELDON'S PATTERNS
For the month of May now in stock.

Art Needle Work Class in Ladies' Parlor each afternoon, 2.30 till 5.30.

Ogilvy's,
ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

KEEP THE CANADIANS.

OUR NEW POPULATION -- BRITISH INSTITUTIONS IN DANGER

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The above three sentences headed articles in your own and other papers last week, regarding migration and emigration of Canadians and others. The main gist of the whole was the wisdom or otherwise, of importing whole hordes of foreigners to this country, whose standard of living is so different and so much below the acknowledged standard of Canadians. There are many questioning the wisdom of allowing, and actually paying for this great influx of a people who apparently will be very hard to absorb or make accustomed to our methods of living or government. Particularly is this emphasized when so early after their arrival in the country the Doukhobors commence working for wages so ridiculously small that the average Canadian would starve if he worked for them. Certainly this is a free country and now being allowed to settle here, partly at the expense of the people of Canada, it is presumed that they may work for what they like, so long as they are satisfied; but what will be the result? Why, the sturdy farm laborers, and others, desiring to settle in the North-West out of the proceeds of what they earn after arriving there, will cry a halt, with such people to compete against, because it will be a hopeless task to earn enough to settle, with the wages they would receive. The above is objection number one to encouraging, with the money of the people of Canada, most of these foreigners to come here. Perhaps the objection is weak.

You, sir, object to these people living in communities, I presume because they are less easy to assimilate. Then you tell us that the Mennonites, who got land in communities, have not only set an example to the country of individual thrift and diligence, of great value to many of their neighbors, but by the prosperity of their villages have demonstrated the advantage of such thrift on a large and striking scale. You also class the Doukhobors with the Mennonites, desiring to live in communities, which in my opinion proves their far-seeing wisdom. It has long been demonstrated in the various communistic societies in the United States, that while self-denial and economy on a small scale, or in small things, may have helped these people, it was the application of science, and the power to extract scientifically from the land that which it would produce most of, with the least amount of energy—which co-operation enabled these people to do—that has made them so successful.

I have read many articles bearing upon this question of settling Canadians upon the land, but have not seen one with any suggestion as to how to put it into practice. Some years ago I had the temerity to suggest something and received very scant support. The principal thing to do to get Canadians on to the land, and keep them there, is to remove the objectionable features at present attached to farming. To talk about how your father worked, and your grandfather fought Indians to keep his farm, and protect the home is only waste of paper. People want to know how to live on a farm, with a reasonable amount of labor, and have some of the benefits of advanced civilization. Then we must first abolish the isolation attached to farming. It is loneliness that drives so many young men and young women from the farms into the cities. It also keeps many in the cities, who would otherwise go on to farms. Secondly, we must remove part of the drudgery. It seems as ridiculous for a farmer to grow all the varieties of vegetables, grain, grasses, fruits and raise cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, as it would to abolish the shoe factory and go back to the old shoemaker. The experimental farm in Ottawa teaches us that various lands are required for the variety of things we wish to cultivate, and not one farm in a thousand has that necessary variety. Hence, to farm successfully, it must be done scientifically, and the only way to do this is to have large blocks of land with the farmers working co-operatively. They can then choose what land will give the greatest results with the least amount of energy. They would also live close together, and be able to get the most improved implements for doing their work. As proof of this the cheese and butter factories are a demonstration, the principle of which would be applied to all agriculture. Once in vogue, the cities would soon be depleted of their unemployed. It is as easy in farming in these lines to make a living as in banking, and it would be a far more pleasurable occupation. To establish co-operative farms all over the country by settlers from the cities would require government aid in the shape of loans, which would probably in the end be a far more satisfactory way of settling our lands than any immigration scheme yet tried by this or any previous government. W. D.

Montreal, May 6, 1899.

AND NEWSPAPERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see that one of your contemporaries has the following very true thing to say concerning some books it desires to sell. It is worth repeating:

Good books tend to make good men and women. Many a successful life can be traced directly to the influence of good books. A wise parent should be as careful of the books his children read as of the company they keep.

If the inference is unfair they will perhaps forgive it, but it seems to me that good newspapers, like good books, tend to make good men and women. Many a successful life can be traced directly to the influence of good newspapers. A wise parent should be as careful of the newspapers his children read as of the company they keep.

LOGIC.

FIRE! FIRE!

INCREASED TELEPHONE USEFULNESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have often thought that one of the functions of the telephone service should be to advise its patrons of fire in the vicinity of any of their property. To-night I have just heard the bells ring out some alarm, but lost the count hopelessly because two bells were ringing at the same time, or trying to. I am interested in buildings in several parts of the city, and would like to have the assurance that if any of them were threatened by fire 'Central' would notify me.

It seems to me that it would be easy to jot down the telephone numbers of interested parties upon the cadastral plan, and when a fire occured in or near a factory at night the proprietor and manager of such a factory could be immediately notified—supposing, of course, they had telephones in their houses. I believe it would add to the popularity of the telephones, this added usefulness making the price seem more reasonable. Indeed, I would be glad to pay extra for such notifications. DREAD FIRE.

Montreal, May 8.

THE CARE OF IMBECILES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a loyal Canadian, and one not without interest in the old town of L'Orignal, Ontario, and its outlying districts, I beg that you aid me through the columns of your widely-read paper, to put forth an appeal for the amelioration of the condition of the insane.

In a recent issue of the L'Orignal 'Advertiser,' I note that Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of prisons and asylums for Ontario, recently visited the jail; and that you may the more readily grasp the gist of my cause, I quote verbatim, to wit:

In conversation with the doctor upon the subject of the insane class of inmates, which has burdened our jail for so many years past, he remarked that it was to be regretted that our county jail should be so long occupied by a few idiotic creatures, and that an institution for such a class, should be provided where they could be properly cared for ,and employed till they die off. The county jail should not be made an asylum for hopeless imbeciles.

I endorse some of his suggestions, but regret his failure to clothe such in more feeling language, for, as it is, one must infer that he deemed the common jail as altogether too superior a lodgment for the 'few idiotic creatures.'

Beyond a doubt, the insane should be given a more hospitable asylum than a prison for criminals; and those able to work should be given something to do. Employment, in the majority of cases, would prove a panacea for their ills. But above everything, they should be humanely dealt with, and kindly treated; and such, to be genuine, should be prefaced by tender and sympathetically expressed thought.

No one should have anything to do with the care of the insane who is overready to measure their offences or unwilling to give a broad margin to 'the insane root that takes the reason prisoner.' Of all human unfortunates, there are none who are entitled to such a degree of sympathy as those whose reason has fled, or whose intellect is clouded. Yet how often positive proof comes to our knowledge, that many of them are harshly, not to say brutally, treated.

Dr. Chamberlain may have been misquoted; yet that would seem to still further aggravate the matter, as it hints that local sentiment is far from lavish in weighing the misery of the unfortunate. I know of no better way whereby one may so accurately gauge the status of a community than by glancing over the columns of the local newspaper. It is the voice of the people; and when I reflect how many of the younger generation, who are as yet, in a formative stage, undoubtedly read this unfeeling note, I am made anxious as to the weight such expressions as 'die off,' 'burdened our jail,' 'idiotic creatures,' etc., must have.

The trend of moral thought grasped by the upcoming race shall influence and guide the welfare of the new century whose dawn is now on the threshold, so that it surely behooves us of to-day, to point out and to pave the way which leads to tender justice, as well as harmony with human progress.

On every side, we meet with the expression, 'God's poor,' and 'The poor ye have always with you,' but they are not intelligently interpreted when they include only those without bread; and it matters not how rich a man may be, if he is dispossessed of his reason, he becomes, in a sense, the poorest of 'God's poor'; then how much more urgent his case if he has no estate.

Enlightened as is this age, there is still a tendency to look upon brain disease as a disgrace. This is especially noticeable in rural districts, where little or no weight is given to the fact that the brain is the most intricate, most delicately constructed part of the whole human anatomy; yet it is frequently taxed to a greater extent, proportionately, than any one of the stronger, and its giving out is no more to be thought a disgrace than consumption.

That disease of the brain is sometimes the result of vice, is not to be disputed; but the same can be said of consumption; and, further, it is, in the great majority of cases—whether parental or otherwise—traceable to ignorance and lack of sanitary precaution. Yet, outside of some parts of Europe, where superstition is still rife, and where the house in which the spirit of a consumptive has passed away, is ever after looked upon as doomed, we seldom find people ashamed of members of their family or community who are victims of this dire disease.

Statistics amply prove that insanity as frequently enters the precincts of intelligence and culture, as it does the boundary of the wretched, and it is as often the result of inflicted wrongs, or undue concentration on some line of thought or work, as that of participation in vice.

If the cause of this great calamity were as earnestly sought for as its effects are dissected, the hearts of the more fortunate would overflow with pity, and our most urgent poor would not be grudgingly consigned to the common jail 'till they die off!' Some of the greatest lights of the world have met this misfortune in one form or another, from simply hallucination, to greatest madness. Dr. Johnson had spells of a mild form of insanity; so had Beethoven, who poured dippersful of water over his head when his brain seemed on fire; and it is no secret in the world that John Ruskin, whom few will dispute as the most refined, aesthetic of the age, was forced to seek betterment of brain health in a sanatarium.

Through the liberality of the Montreal 'Witness' there are but few of its readers who do not possess a very good copy of Muncaksy's 'Christ Before Pilate.' Let those of them who conclude that because a fellow-being has forfeited his reason, he has also forfeited his right to fraternity, look upon this picture, contemplate the benign, god-like dignity, the pathetic attitude of the Christ, and then reflect that the creator of this work, so brought the wonderful resources of his imagination to bear on the subject, as to stamp the canvas with his soul, rather than his hand. And where is this man to-day? What his fate? Briefly, he is on the fatal incline; and as no one can feel a true reverence for art, and not revere its creator, I would suggest to those who feel to deplore Muncaksy's' fate, to share their pity with his brothers in misfortune—'the imbecile creatures' in L'Orignal jail.

If the study of Muncaksy's work could, even in the least, awaken the dormant feelings of mercy that I know are in the hearts of the L'Orignal people, it will have fulfilled, conjointly with the 'Witness,' a laudable mission.

MARTHA JOHNSTONE MORTIMER

Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Washington, D.C., May 8.—The formal order for the opening of the drainage canal at Chicago was issued by the Secretary of War to-day. This, however, is subject to any action Congress may take when the matter shall be submitted to it by the Secretary.

TAXATION BY-LAW.

It is Finally Passed By the City Council.

UNDERWRITERS WANT THE UPPER LEVEL PUMPING PLANT IMPROVED.

ALD. EKERS APPOINTED ACTING-MAYOR — ALD. AMES'S DENIAL.

The City Council met yesterday, and, with a few amendments, passed the taxation by-law. There was a quantity of routine business disposed of at the opening of the meeting including the forwarding of a number of committee reports a stage.

Ald. Ames, speaking to a question of privilege, explained that he was in no way responsible for Mr. G. W. Stephens's action against the Mayor. He had had no communication with Mr. Stephens on the subject, either verbally or in writing before or after the institution of the action. Ald. Ames said he did not want to be considered as connected in any way with the case, and wished that the alderman who had stated that he (Ald. Ames) had instigated the action would now deny it.

Ald. Lareau stated that he had made the statement on the strength of current report in his ward. He was glad to hear Ald. Ames's denial, and accepted it cheerfully.

The ladies' petition about cleaning the streets was referred to the Board of Health.

A letter was read from Mr. J. P. Hebert, secretary of the Ste. Cunegonde City Council, stating that the Street Railway Company intended running its line on Atwater avenue in Ste. Cunegonde, for the connection of St. Antoine with St. James street.

The report of the Parks and Ferries Committee that a three months' delay had been granted the Quebec Government, for the removal of the buildings from the exposition ground, was postponed to the next meeting.

The Road Committee's report granting the Belt Line Railway Company leave to run its track and transport passengers from Duquette street as far as the Dominion Cotton Mills, was continued to the next meeting, in spite of the objections of Ald. Sadler, who claimed that this postponement was unfair. The matter, said he, had already been before council, and there was no reason for delaying a settlement any longer.

The following letter from the secretary of the Canadian Fire Underwriter's Association was submitted:—

'L. O. David, City Clerk:

'Dear Sir,—I beg to append a copy of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of this association, which will you please place before the City Council at its first meeting, and advise me of action taken thereon?

'ALF. W. HADRILL.'

'Whereas recent inspections disclose the fact that the city's high level pumps are deficient in capacity for the requirements, and are in consequence being driven beyond their capacity, which is liable to result in a break-down, thus leaving a portion of the city without adequate fire-protection.

'Resolved—That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the City Council with a view to ascertain what has been done, or is being done, against such a contingency arising.'

The letter was referred to the Water Committee.

Ald. Ekers was unanimously chosen as acting-mayor, for the next three months, vice Ald. Archambault, whose term has expired.

The by-law concerning assessments, taxes and licenses which has already been published, was then considered. Section 1 referred to the one percent tax on real estate, or immovables, including machinery, so fixed to any building as to form part thereof. Ald. Ames moved to amend that section, by adding to it the following explanatory provision:

'In making the valuation of any mill or manufactory or building erected or used for any such purpose, the assessors shall not take into account the value of any machinery therein, save only such as shall be erected and used for the production and transmission of motive power.'

Aldermen Beausoleil and Martineau objected to this amendment on the ground that the City Council had no right to state what should be considered as immovables. In other words, the aldermen could not make law, and they were overstepping their power by making exceptions to the Civil Code. All they could do was to levy a tax on real estate, and whatever the latter might be had to be accepted. The amendment was illegal, and should be ruled out of order.

His Worship said that the proposed tax on machinery was the mere reproduction of the Ontario law, which had successfully been in existence for the last fifteen years, and defined by scores of judgments. Any attempt at an interpretation of the law would only create confusion, which would be a very serious matter. It was better to let the courts interpret the law.

Ald. Sadler read from the statutes to show that in Toronto, the very law referred to by the Mayor was defined by a clause similar to that suggested by Ald. Ames.

Ald. Jacques held the article of the Civil Code relating to realty should be specified in the by-law.

Ald. Beausoleil replied that this could not be done, as the by-law was deduced from the charter and not the Civil Code. The assessors would be instructed by the city attorneys as to the mode of collecting this tax.

The Mayor ruled Ald. Ames's amendment out of order, and the section on the real estate assessments was adopted as framed on the following division:—

Ayes — Marsolais, Laporte, Jacques, Prenoveau, Ames, Beausoleil, McBride, Dupre, Archambault, Sadler, Ouimet, Martineau, Clearihue, Ekers, Paquette, Gagnon, Dufresne—17.

Nays — Stevenson, Turner, Lareau, Gallery, Roy, Wilson—6

The tax on milkmen was reduced to $5, and the tax on bakers was also reduced from $10 to $5.

Ald. Laporte gave a notice of motion that he would propose that the law officers be instructed to prepare a by-law prohibiting peddling and hawking on the streets. In the meantime no peddling licenses are to be granted.

The other taxes were adopted as passed by the Finance Committee. As for the tax of $25 levied on billiard tables, it was specified that it would also apply to pool tables.

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THE CIVIC HOSPITAL— BORROWING AT A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

A meeting of the St. Louis Council was held last night, Mayor Villeneuve presiding and all the councillors being present.

The secretary-treasurer read the minutes of a committee meeting at which it was resolved to rent a house from the Deaf and Dumb Institution, to be used as a civic hospital for contagious diseases.

The Mayor stated that he had arranged with Mr. Senecal to pay his claim of $3,800 for property to widen St. Lawrence street, by a promissory note signed by himself and the secretary-treasurer, bearing five percent interest. The money could not be got from the Jacques Cartier Bank at less than six percent. Adopted.

Councillor Chaussé said he had been offered money at four and a quarter percent. He suggested that application be made to the Bank of Nova Scotia; or to the insurance companies.

Councillor Lajeunesse thought that a corporate body, with a certain revenue, should be able to borrow at as low a rate of interest as private individuals.

It was resolved that the Mayor be authorized to borrow six thousand dollars, at not more than five percent interest, from a Montreal bank, on a promissory note at four months.

The secretary-treasurer read a letter from Mr. Bisaillon informing the council that, in the case of Brunet vs the town of St. Louis, the Court of Review had confirmed the judgment given by the Superior Court in favor of the town. The suit was concerning a property in Sanguinet street.

A long discussion followed on the subject of annulling Seguin's contract for sidewalks, the inspector having rejected the wood as inferior.

The Mayor thought the contract was not binding on any party as there was neither time nor quantity of work mentioned. It was decided to call for new tenders.

Councillor Chaussé suggested that now that navigation is opened no more cement be taken from Mr. Paquette at $2.40, as the same cement can be had at $2.30.

Councillor Martel said that although there was no contract with Mr. Paquette for the whole supply required for the work in hand yet he considered that they were bound to take the cement from him at $2.40.

The Mayor took the same view, as did also Councillor Dubois.

Some further discussion ensued, but no action was taken.

Mr. Moreau, the contractor for the new watering cart, in answer to a question, said it would be ready in six weeks.

A LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.

An open-air meeting of the Workingmen's party will take place in Ste. Cunegonde this week. It is the first of a series of open-air meetings to be held in the different suburbs of the city during the summer months. Next July the intention of the organizers of the party is to have a convention of delegates from the different parts of the province, to meet in Montreal, at which general officers for the new organization will be elected and a permanent platform adopted.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Layton Bros. have made arrangements with Mr. Barr, of the Bagg Estate, to stay on at their present warerooms, 148 Peel street, until their new store, 144 Peel street, is ready for occupation, which will be the beginning of June. Big discounts will continue to be given on all pianos and organs purchased up to time of removal. Open evenings.

Notice to Ladies.—The new Bedding Store in Scroggie's Block was compelled to keep its doors open until ten o'clock at night on account of the continuous streams of visitors. Handsome Brass Beds at comparatively low prices. The Waldorf Upholstered Spring (same as the Chateau Frontenac supplies for its 250 guests), price $15.00, full double size. Mattresses, from $3.00 upward. Open to-night and to-morrow night. 2243 St. Catherine street (Scroggie's Block). The Lockhart Bedding Company, Montreal.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips Square.
MONTREAL.

Now in stock a full assortment of

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR

LADIES' COTTON GOWNS.
LADIES' COTTON SKIRTS,
LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS.
LADIES' COTTON CHEMISES,
LADIES' CORSET COVERS.
LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS.

From the plainest to the most elaborately trimmed.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale all This Week

Of a collection of useful lines and odds and ends specially suitable for country furnishing. Incomplete Dinner Sets and Stock Patterns, such as Cups and Saucers, Plates, all sizes, Covered Dishes, Jugs, etc., etc.

The above, with a variety of other China Articles, will be displayed on

SPECIAL CHEAP TABLES

In the China Department, and offered at **Tempting Prices.**

DINNER SETS, slightly damaged, to be sold cheap, 97 pieces for $5.50, less 5 percent off for cash. Rare value.

Japanese Waterdrop Teapots, 10c each.

Articles on the cheap tables range from 6c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each, up to $1.00, and include Plates of all sizes, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, Engraved Tumblers, etc., etc.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention in Every Dept.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
St. Catherine and Union Ave.

IN AMSTERDAM 85 percent of the Diamonds of the world are cut and polished. We go to the fountain head, use expert knowledge in selection, buy from the men who cut the stones, pay cash before they leave their hands, lay them down in Montreal duty free, and sell them on the closest margin of profit.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.



1st PRINCE of WALES REGIMENT, FUSILIERS.

ANNUAL DRILL.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Armory this week in drill order at 8.15 p.m., as follows:

Monday—D and F Companies.
Tuesday—Battalion Parade.
Wednesday—N.C. O.'s class.
Thursday—A, B and C Companies.
Friday—E, G and H Companies.
Saturday—Buglers' practice.
Both bands will parade on Tuesday.

By order,
W. L. BOND, Captain,
Adjutant.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,

GALLERIES CLOSED.

Reading Room open to Members 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

Her Majesty's Theatre,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10th, 1899, at 8.15.

GIBSON'S PICTURES FROM "LIFE."

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto,
IN AID OF THE
DAY NURSERY, 174 Mountain Street.

Reserved Seats, 50c to $1, now on sale at the Uptown 'Star' Office. General admission, 25 cents.
Piano kindly loaned by Willis & Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

RECITAL,
ELOCUTION,
STATUE POSING,
AESTHETIC CULTURE,
BY PUPILS OF
Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie,
THURSDAY, 11th May, 1899, 8 o'clock,
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
Reserved Seats, 50c. Admission, 25c

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL
TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of Members will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms, Board of Trade Building.

A large attendance is requested, as Resolutions in support of Mr. Fortin's Insolvency Bill, will be introduced.

H. W. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

M. A. A. A.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association will be held in the Club House, 149 Mansfield st., on MONDAY, May 15th, 1899, commencing at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

Business: Reception of Directors' Report, Treasurer's Statement, Election of Honorary President and three Directors, and to vote on a notice of motion amending Art. xiv., section 1, to grant privileges of Reading Room to Lady Associate Members on one day of each week from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

E. HERBERT BROWN, Sec.—Treasurer.
9

THE SOUTHERN RACE WAR.

Toronto, May 8.—The Rev. J. C. Coleman, one of the colored clergymen of the city, was present at the meeting of the Methodist Ministerial Association to-day, and told of the treatment meted out by the whites to his brothers in the Southern States. He moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the negroes and deprecating the atrocities that have occurred there recently, as cruel and barbarous. The resolution was after some discussion carried, but one clergyman wanted it understood that he felt that the situation in the South was that barbarity was being met by barbarity and outrage by outrage. He deprecated not only the outrage in the first place, but the treatment that had been afterwards meted out.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Abbé Romeo Lamarche has been appointed parish priest of St. André d'Argenteuil, in the place of the Rev. Abbé O. Dugas, who is going to Manitoba.

MR. ROSS BACK IN TORONTO.

Toronto, May 9.—The Hon. G. W. Ross called on the Premier, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, at the Parliament Buildings yesterday. Mr. Ross, who returned on Saturday, from Hot Springs, Ark., where he spent the last four weeks, looks wonderfully strong and well.

ORDERED TO ICELAND.

London, May 8.—The British first-class armored cruiser 'Galatea' has been ordered to Iceland, owing to recent seizures of English fishing boats in contravention of the Danish regulations.

☾ L. Q. 2 ● N.M. 9	MAY	☽ F. Q. 17 ○ F.M. 24-25 ☾ L. Q. 31				
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28	29	30	31	..	..	..
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 20c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50 $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1899.

The Uganda trouble is at last at an end. The British have had a long run of bad luck and hard times in Uganda and Unyoro, but at last fortune seems to have favored them. Colonel Evatt, the British commander of the East Indian forces employed in Uganda, has dealt the combined rebel forces of both countries a knock-down blow, utterly defeating them and inflicting great losses with a small sacrifice of British lives. But the most satisfactory feature of the affair is that the kings of both Uganda and Unyoro, the wily Kabba Regga, who is the Osman Digna of that whole region, and Mwanga, who is a fool, though a troublesome one, have been captured, and that their power to draw the natives around them and keep up the war is gone. The country will now get a much needed rest.

That Major Marchand has been killed on his way to the coast near Jibutil is, we trust, and believe, an untrue report. The rumor is probably based upon the apprehension that his party might be attacked by the Somali tribes of the country through which the route lies, as they are fierce and warlike, and have been giving a great deal of trouble of late. The French are engaged in constructing a line of railway from Jibutil to the Abyssinian border, near Harrar, about 275 miles inland. The railway has never got beyond the thirtieth mile, the Somali natives having twice attacked and routed the French railway forces, killing numbers of the laborers. The Caravan route to Jibutil has been closed time and again by these tribes, who have the instinct and habits of brigands. Caravans have of late been taking the route to the British port of Zeila, which, though somewhat longer, is safe. The Russian mission which went to Abyssinia to support the French against the British, on its return from Harrar, when recalled recently, took the British route, much to the amusement of the British. Of course, Major Marchand would take the French route, and probably it is to the mere apprehension that he would be attacked on his way that we owe the report of his death. It is more probable that with his fine Senegalese soldiers he has punished the Somalis and re-opened the route.

When we make or buy a machine our whole interest centres in how to make it do most for least money. When we talk of new settlers for the country, the greatest vice the incomers can have is that they can do more for less money than other people. In some way we seem to have got over our jealousy of machinery. We have found that it has greatly increased the comforts of our race and eased its burdens. But we have not got over our jealousy of our fellow men. We have a quarrel with them when they do our toiling too cheaply. There is surely something wrong about our reasoning. The same jealousy once existed with regard to machinery. Manufacturers in England had to get their machines in in the dead of night and under armed guardianship, and they sometimes found them dumped in the river after all. The error was to suppose that there was just a given amount of work to do, and that, if the machine took it from the men, the men would starve. Experience has shown the reverse to be the case. The machine made work for itself and workmen in England strike to-day against offers of wages two and three times what their grandfathers thought they were going to be done out of by the machines. The case is the same with the cheap foreigners, with this difference. The man with a family costs more to feed in proportion to the work he does than the machine, and will thus create demands which the machine does not. The cheaper he can live the faster will he reach, if he is thrifty, a point at which he will not be able to live cheaply. If we are so much superior to these foreigners as we think ourselves, we ought to be their employers and only too glad to have them to do work for us at a rate that we cannot do it ourselves or otherwise get it done.

Since the discussion on the pamphlets issued by the Anti-Imperialistic League was started and the writings of Mr. Atkinson refused transmission to the Philippines, the papers supporting the McKinley administration have made a discovery which is attracting considerable attention. It is alleged that the newspapers in the German language throughout the union are, without exception, opposed to the policy of expansion, as they were to the war with Spain. A Chicago paper, commenting on this attitude of the German-American press, says the language in which President McKinley and his foreign policy, as well as American public men and affairs, are treated is not always moderate or even courteous. It is also pointed out that, while there are American journals opposed to the President and his policy, there can be no question as to their loyalty, whereas the German press is in perfect accord with the views expressed towards the United States by the most anti-American journals of Europe, especially of Germany. In nothing, however, is the bitterness of their feelings so openly expressed as in opposition to the friendship with Great Britain. It would thus appear that the assimilation of the German element is not so complete as was imagined. It is significant of the freedom of opinion and expression allowed in the United States that these foreign-born editors thus attack the government of the land of their adoption, its institutions, and its policy in a manner which they could not dare to assume in their native land towards the emperor or his policy without being promptly made acquainted with the interior of a prison.

THE MAILS AND GAMBLING.

Times are good in Canada, business is active and profitable, and people have money in their pockets, besides what they spend upon their ordinary living. Gambling concerns of all kinds are awake to this condition of our people, and are seeking to exploit it for their own benefit. The newspapers are offered very profitable advertisements setting forth the plans of men calling themselves stock brokers occupying rooms in very respectable business localities, whereby money entrusted to them shall be invested in such a way as to yield three percent per month. Of course, it is manifest to business men that such schemes are frauds, and that those who entrust their money to such hands are not likely to get much of it back again. In such schemes the interest is usually paid out of the capital, and while funds flow in the interest is thus paid, but when the funds begin to dwindle, while the interest payable keeps mounting up out of proportion, the so-called firm fails or disappears, leaving nothing in the shape of assets but a desk and chair in a deserted room littered with torn paper. Over and over again the Montreal newspapers have chronicled this end of such firms, but these same newspapers to-day advertise just such firms, though they know perfectly well that they are cheats and that those who trust them will lose. These places are even more disreputable than bucket shops, which also are apt to flourish in such times as the present, being simply gambling places for people of small means, who like to play at the pretence that they are dealing in stocks and shares and in grain or provisions, or some other commodity, when they are simply betting upon the rise and fall in prices or perhaps of a set of figures which have little relation with prices. But regular out and out unashamed, unabashed lotteries are beginning to flourish in Canada to such an extent that foreign lotteries are entering into competition with the home lotteries.

The Montreal Royal Art Union lottery, which entices the people to gamble under pretence of 'introducing art into their homes,' is beginning to do quite a business in Ontario, we are told, as well as in the Province of Quebec, which is the home of the gamblers and the abiding place of the gambling spirit of Canada. If the Roman Catholic Church takes up the fight against gambling in earnest, as it seems inclined to do, having stopped it in the churches, gambling will soon become unprofitable and will also be effectually put down by law, for in that case there will soon be legislation against it, and legislation that will be enforced. In the meantime the Art Union has been apparently flourishing, and is fighting for its existence against the city authorities. Its success has, as we have said, attracted the attention of foreign lotteries. Just now the Canadian mails are scattering broadcast throughout the Dominion the circulars of the 'Fourth Royal Hungarian Lottery,' and are conveying back to this gambling concern registered letters containing remittances of sums ranging from $2.50 to $8.50, as stakes in the lottery. In the same way the country is being flooded with glowing temptations from what purports to be the Chief State Lottery, with its headquarters at Hamburg. The man who promotes it calls himself a banker. It offers 11,764,525 marks in prizes, and of course intends to take a vast deal more than that from its gulls. Its documents are posted in London, taking advantage of the two-cent postage rate. These lotteries, which are cultivating the gambling spirit of the people, preventing the spirit of enterprise and industry, and developing wasteful habits and immoral ways of thinking and acting as well, are a curse to a young and thriving nation like Canada. If there are no laws against the use of the Dominion mails by lotteries, laws should be passed this session; if there are laws, as we presume there are, the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Justice should immediately put their heads together with a view of enforcing the laws. Laws against the transmission of communications or packages to or from lottery companies by the express companies are also necessary if the prohibition is to be effective.

If there is one class of people more than another which is injured by the gambling business it is the sound business men of the country, the merchants and manufacturers, for gambling drains from the pockets of the people the money which should be spent upon food and clothing and other necessaries of life, and renders people less inclined, as well as less able, to pay their honest debts. All business men should therefore combine to frown down and discountenance lotteries and gambling. But we find, on the contrary, that a great many business men are so short-sighted or so blind to their own interests that they are engaged in introducing the gambling spirit into the homes of their customers. We hear of confectioners who keep jars of coppers in their windows which go to the customer who guesses their sum, guesses being free to purchasers; of grocers selling baking powders, each package of which contains a ticket in a raffle for a bicycle; of tea packages containing cards bearing one of the five or six letters which go to make up the name of the tea, and cards bearing the full name of the tea entitle the holder to an article of silverware; there is one letter of this name which is seldom, if ever, found in a package. There are the prize packages of candies, and the prize sticks of chewing gum. All these educate the people, old and young, in gambling, and arouse the gambling spirit in them, to the detriment of honest business. Business men should, in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the people and out of regard for morality, refuse to deal in any article which appeals to the gambling spirit of purchasers.

AUTOMATIC COUPLINGS.

The pronounced hostility of railway magnates on both sides of the House of Commons towards the railway legislation of the Salisbury Government, which recently found vent in a rabid manifesto of Lord Claude Hamilton against his political party leaders, has led the British public to inquire more closely into the character and trend of the government's treatment of railway questions. The result, from the standpoint of the general public and of the labor party, has been shown to be most gratifying, and if, for the present, the Board of Trade has determined not to press the bill compelling the use of automatic couplings on all the railways of the United Kingdom that body has every reason to rest satisfied with its record of active intervention on behalf of the travelling public and railway employees. Railway shareholders, however, who have invested the enormous capital of $5,448,825,000 in the construction and equipment of British railways can hardly be expected to regard with much approval a policy which has increased their working expenses from 47 percent of the gross receipts in 1860 to 57 percent in 1897. Yet these receipts in the latter year reached the huge sum of $468,500,000, an increase of $18,000,000 on those of the previous year. The actual length of railway in operation in the United Kingdom in 1897 was 21,433 miles, and the number of passengers carried totalled 1,031,706,709, representing twenty-five times the entire population of the British Isles. The number of persons employed on this railway system composed an army of no fewer than 465,112.

The total number of personal accidents from all causes in 1897 occurring to passengers, railway servants and others was 18,601. Of these, 1,225 resulted fatally, a number which included 510 railway employees, while the injured included 4,129 of this class. Nineteen of these were killed and 492 injured in coupling and uncoupling carriages and waggons. It is the necessity of devising means to reduce these last two items which inspired the Board of Trade with the determination to introduce the automatic coupling system partially adopted on the railways of the United States. Although, therefore, its introduction has been for the present deferred, yet in view of the above quoted statistics and the tendency of recent labor legislation, it is evidently a question of a very short time when it or some equally efficacious safety system shall be provided. In fact, the demand for improved facilities by the travelling public, both for convenience and safety, and the general sentiment in favor of providing railway servants with every reasonable means of avoiding the constant dangers of their employment, are on the increase, and are not due to the policy of any one government; and, however unpleasant the outlook, railway managers and shareholders have inevitably to face in the near future a still further expansion of their working expenses.

Meanwhile, the Board of Trade has done good work by insisting upon the general adoption of the block system, now in operation upon 99 percent of the British railway system, and also on the employment of the methods of interlocking of points and signals, and of improved continuous brakes, 99.4 percent of the vehicles used by passengers being fitted with these latter. Where these improvements have not been carried out it has been shown that the want of them has largely contributed to the accidents which have occurred. There has also been a material increase in the wages paid to railway employees, due, not so much to the pressure of workmen's unions as to the necessity created by the operation of the present government's act dealing with and regulating the hours of labor of the men. Moreover, the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 specifically applies to railway companies and their employees. It disregards the cause of accident for which compensation is sought, with the exception of wilful misconduct on the part of the injured workman himself, and awards compensation in all cases of accident arising out of, and in the course of, employment. This compensation is made a charge upon the profits of the undertaking made liable. The act will effect the complete extinction of the 'Companies Accident Insurance' arrangements by reason of its sweeping provisions, which appear to give most liberal protection to the workmen interested. While, however, railway shareholders cannot hope for any marked diminution in working expenses, the advance in gross earnings promises an increase in net earnings more than sufficient to keep abreast with unavoidable expenditure.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

THE ONTARIO METHOD OF PROVIDING FOR THEM.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent for Ontario of neglected children, waited upon the Mayor and members of the City Council previous to the meeting of the City Council yesterday. He advocated the abolition of the system followed in Montreal, of committing destitute children to institutions. He advocated the placing of them in respectable families until able to earn their living. In the past five or six years nearly one thousand children had thus been sheltered. They never allowed a child to go to jail in Toronto. It is a comparatively easy matter to place the little ones in private houses, as one finds many a family without children and ready to adopt an orphan. Thus the cost to the city is much reduced. Mr. Kelso suggested the formation of a children's aid union, composed of members of different charitable associations. It would have a general supervision over the protection given to neglected young people. He felt that the adoption of such a system would save to the city about $15,000 in three years.

[For the 'Witness.'

LIFE IN THE BUSH.

It's eerie in the forest,
When the snaw lies cauld an' deep.
When every little burnie
Is soun' in frozen sleep,
And when the mune is shinin'
On every tree an' stump,
Every shadow seems a bogle,
And gaurs the heart gae thump.

It's eerie in the forest,
Tae hear the hoolits cry,
An' hear the foxes barkin'
At the 'shack' as they gae by,
And tae hear 'Mr. Bruin'
A-scratchin' at the door,
Sets a' yir hair a-risin',
An' sweat draps frae ilk pore.

It's eerie in the forest,
Tae hear the thunners crash,
An' see the jagged lightnin'
Some giant monarch smash.
An' Oh! but it is eerie
Tae hear the waters swish
As they gae rowin' onward,
Past rick, an' stane, an' bush.

An' then, e'en in the simmer,
When life we should enjoy,
We're kept scratchin' an' a-clappin'
At the 'skeeters' an' black fly.
Some folks may ca' this pleasure,
I gie 't a different name,
An' often hae I rued the day
I left my Scottish hame.

'Tis true, there is a recompense
For a' thae many ills;
When lookin' o'er my braid fields
My heart wi' pleasure fills.
An' sae I feel contented,
Just wi' the luck I've got,
An' warmly thank my Maker,
E'en for my eerie lot.

J. W. ROBERTSON.
Fort William, Ont.

TAKING STOCK.

THE THEME AT THE HUNTER AND CROSSLEY MEETING LAST NIGHT.

'I wonder how many of us could invite Christ into our home life and our business life and have him inspect our books,' asked the Rev. Mr. Hunter, in Centenary Methodist Church, last evening. He contended that if business affairs were conducted in the same haphazard manner as Christian work is sometimes performed, failure would soon follow. In the speaker's opinion it was the duty of Christians to find out exactly their condition in relation to God in the same sense as the business man takes stock. To be successful soul-winners four necessary essentials were mentioned, namely, the power of the Holy Ghost, the thorough knowledge of the bible, wisdom and prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Crossley spoke of the joy in heaven over the repentance of a sinner, and endeavored to point out how it was possible not only to have joy over one sinner but over many. Heaven is watching what action we take in these services, said Mr. Crossley. Don't criticise anything that is done in connection with them. Criticism undermines piety and the word of God.

The singing of sacred selections by Mr. Crossley is one of the interesting incidents of these services.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

As the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches have united for these services, five lay representatives and the pastor from each of these churches met in the parlor of the Centenary Church last evening and appointed committees to look after the various details of work.

The arrangement of services for next Sunday will (D.V.), be as follows:—

St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. J. E. Hunter; Baptist Church, the Rev. H. C. Crossley; Centenary, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton; Congregational Church, the Rev. M. Taylor.

DEATH OF MISS FLEMING.

Cornwall, May 9.—Seldom does the passing away of a young person occasion such genuine and widespread regret as the death of Miss Caroline May Fleming, daughter of Mr. John Fleming, which took place on Saturday. The deceased, who was one of Cornwall's most estimable young ladies, had reached her twenty-fourth year, and was very popular. Until some nine or ten months ago she was the picture of health, but since then had been gradually failing. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon from her father's residence, Beaconsfield, to Trinity Church, and thence to Woodlawn cemetery. The Rev. Rural Dean Houston officiated at the funeral services. A very large number of sorrowing friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said, in answer to a question, that he was unable to make any statement regarding French treaty rights on the Newfoundland coast. The government, he said, had the commission's report under consideration.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Action Taken by the English Bishops.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

The Sheffield (England) 'Independent' of April 29, reports the meeting of the Upper House of Convocation, at which action was taken re Sunday newspapers.

The Bishop of Rochester said he thought it would be undesirable that the House should break up the present group of session without taking notice of a matter which was attracting a great deal of attention, and he thought affecting the consciences of many Christian people. He referred to the issue by more than one leading daily newspaper of a Sunday edition, making with the edition already published on the other days practically a seven days' issue—one paper each day. That was making a very considerable change in the character of the English kept Sunday, and led to a considerable addition to Sunday labor. The stress of competition such as this must lead to an extension of the experiment if the experiment proved successful, and the only way in which the experiment must be hindered was by such an attitude and behavior on the part of the public as would make it unsuccessful. He hoped very much that what was being done by a large number of people to attract public opinion on this matter would have a good effect. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the time had now come when there should be an expression of the collected opinion of the Bishops of the Canterbury Convocation on the subject. He would therefore content himself with moving 'That this House has observed with regret and apprehension the issue by certain daily newspapers of a Sunday edition, and trusts that this innovation, which puts a great pressure upon other journals to take a like course, and which, if allowed to spread, will lead to great extension of Sunday labor and an obliteration of the distinction between the Lord's Day and the other days of the week, may be emphatically and effectively discouraged by public opinion, and that Churchmen will take active part in this protest.' (Applause.)

The Bishop of Ely said he was not prepared to make a speech, but he would gladly second the motion.

The Bishop of Winchester said the subject was an exceedingly important one, and in his belief nothing was more likely to require the active attention of religious men in the first decade of the next century than the whole of the Sunday question in all its departments and all its bearings on English life. The Sunday newspaper question was only a little bit of it. The arguments which were put forward as to the possibility of issuing a Sunday newspaper without involving Sunday labor were, in his mind, totally inadequate, and although that assertion was constantly made, and made with great publicity and emphasis by one at least of the newspapers which had taken part and was responsible for this new departure, he found it difficult to credit that it could long remain true, even if it was so at present. He had pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Bishop of Gloucester cordially supported the motion. It was plain that if there were seven editions of daily newspapers the labor that was expended in the production and circulation of those newspapers must be increased by one-seventh, and no special pleading could possibly invalidate that simple, commonsense view.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells said the Church ought certainly to awaken to the inevitable consequences of supporting a seven-day paper. A glance at the pages of Bradshaw would convey to the mind the facilities which were given on week days for the circulation of newspapers into distant parts of the country, but which were not given on Sundays. These trains were not running on Sundays but if these newspapers were to pay it would soon become a necessity for these Sunday trains to run, and it was very easy to anticipate how Sunday labor throughout the country would be increased. He could not say that this was a movement of the democracy. He lived in a very democratic part of the world and in that part there were certainly no Sunday trains and no Sunday newspapers, the reason being that the working men who were practically the masters in regulating these affairs, did not desire to have Sunday labor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said: I am very grateful to the Bishop of Rochester and the other bishops who were to have spoken on this point, because I think that specially with reference to the second reason given in the resolution for discouraging this innovation, namely, the danger of the obliteration of the distinction between the Lord's Day and the other days of the week this subject forms one of the most serious evils that we can possibly contemplate. I do not know anything which, as things are now, would be more likely to damage the religious life of the great body of the people than to make them feel as if the Lord's Day stood on the same footing as any other day of the week. It has long been my practice in all my confirmation addresses to invariably impress upon candidates that one of the means provided by God to enable men to persevere in religious action is the studious observance of the Fourth Commandment, and I think that anything which will affect the steady observance of the fourth commandment as it has been observed against us will do far more mischief than we can at all estimate beforehand. I am not an advocate of a gloomy Sunday, and am very far from desiring to restrict men's liberty beyond what their own consciences require them to practice in the way of such restrain; but I think that public opinion ought in such a country as this to maintain as a very precious treasure the general feeling that now attends the observance of the Lord's Day, and I hope that such a protest as it is now proposed to make will have a very real effect on the public at large. I know a great deal has been said in defence of what is proposed to be done and what has been actually begun, and I know also that some exaggerated statements have been made; but I do not think that the correction of these exaggerated statements seriously alters the importance of the step that has been taken, nor will the corrections that have been made remove the real danger that attends the innovation. (Cheers.) I shall be very glad indeed if we can adopt this protest unanimously.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

ROSSLAND.

SOME OF ITS PAYING MINES.

'Rossland has only begun its history,' was the comment yesterday of Mr. William Paul, scretary of the Canada Western Gold Mining & Exploration Company, who is now on a business trip to Montreal.

Mr. Paul regrets that so many worthless properties were palmed off upon English capitalists, both in Rossland and the Yukon—particularly the latter. 'In fact, with regard to the latter, some of the properties which were sold in London did not exist at all. The thing had become a veritable swindle. Rossland suffered somewhat from this unhappy business, but is now recovering and there is real work being done and English capital is coming in. You know the history of the Le Roi mine—the most wonderful on record. Then, of course, there is the Caribou, the Alice, the Kamloops, and others—all paying splendidly. During this summer three more properties will be ready to ship—the 'Centre Star,' 'No 1,' and the 'Evening Star.' This means a great benefit to a camp. The people are contented; the miner earns three and a half dollars a day; there is no destitution, and the town is in a prosperous state. Of course, we have a grievance against the C.P.R. which gave us the go-by, with the result that for every two cars of stuff we get over the C.P.R. we get thirteen from the Great Northern, which brings in our supplies from Spokane, which is a wonderfully prosperous town—of course, very much older than Rossland. We are naturally not sweet upon the C.P.R., which discriminated against Rossland, and favored Nelson, but the boundary district, which is about fifty-eight miles from Rossland as the crow flies, will have an extension of the C.P.R. about September. This will mean a great benefit to that district in which some valuable properties are situated. If you consider that Rossland has suffered from this discrimination by the C.P.R. the progress made has been marvellous. The future of this place is bound to be great. Think of the Le Roi mine being worth ten million dollars.'

Mr. Hall is modest enough about the property controlled by the Canada Western Gold Mining & Exploration Company, which is situated in Camp McKinney. The mine awaits development, but the survey has been made, and the chief dependence is placed upon its location, which is one claim removed from the famous Caribou group and Minnehaha. In fact, the line is even with Minnehaha, and it is confidently believed that paying ore will be found when once the property has been developed. Camp McKinney is one of the earliest quartz mining camps in British Columbia, and many claims have been held there for years awaiting capital to make them dividend-paying mines. The company is to proceed to work the property—first, by sinking a shaft on the outcrop of the Minnehaha vein, afterwards testing the Caribou vein which runs into the property. Sinking will then follow. Mr. Paul says that he does not want to boast, but he thinks the company has got a good property which will pay profits when it has been developed.

THREE RIVERS CHURCH NEWS.

Three Rivers, Que., May 6.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church has recently been reorganized, after several years of comparative quiet, and is showing its activity in money-raising to be used, of course, in church and parsonage improvements.

At the invitation of the above society the pastor of the church, the Rev. Jas. Watson, F.T.L., delivered a lecture recently in aid of the funds. The lecture, entitled 'Living thoughts,' was full of inspiration for thinkers, young or old, and was delivered extempore with all the well-cultivated animation for which Mr. Watson is known here.

The United Society of C. E. had a most enjoyable social on Monday evening last, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church. This society is doing well in attendance and the interest in the ordinary weekly meetings is well maintained.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

WESTMOUNT COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE REPORTS CONSIDERED AND ADOPTED.

An adjourned meeting of the Westmount Council was held last night. Mayor Walker in the chair, and all the members present.

The report of the Finance Committee was read recommending that authority be given for the purchase of apparatus for use in the gymnasium of the Westmount Hall, to the value of $200; also, that the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association be given the use of the Westmount Hall gymnasium, including locker and committee room, bath, lighting, heating, etc., till May 1, 1900, at the rate of $200 per year. Adopted.

The Road Committee's report recommended that Messrs. W. M. Knowles & Co. be permitted to establish a public scale at lot 1428 Hillside avenue, under the obligation to have an official weigher appointed to serve the public. Carried.

The committee having considered tenders for the supply of material required by the department during the ensuing year, recommended that the contracts for lumber be divided between Messrs. John Gow, T. Prefontaine & Co., and Shearer & Brown; for brick, to Joseph Decarie; for cement, to F. Hyde & Co.; for vitrified pipes, to W. McNally & Co.

The council then adjourned and went into committee of the whole for a long discussion on the right and advisability to open a certain street or lane.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, which was held last week at the college building, 595 Lagauchetiere street, the following students were each presented with an independent college diploma: Messrs. A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Lemaistre, H. Guerin, A. Adrienne, Prevost, H. St. Georges, G. Richard and Allan T. Christie. Prizes were also presented to the following students who had gained the highest points in their respective classes, namely: Messrs. A. J. Bedard (two prizes), M. Albert, H. Guerin and Jos. Valois.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the advisory board:—Messrs. Joseph Contant, B. Lachance, J. E.Tremble, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lanctot, J. R. Parkin, William S. Kerry, Thomas R. Goulden and R. W. Williams. These, with Mr. W. H. Chapman as president, Mr. A. J. Laurence, vice-president, and Mr. E. Muir, treasurer, will form the college board for the ensuing year.

PENNY POSTAGE FOR JAMAICA.

The London 'Canadian Gazette' says: 'The government of Jamaica has decided to adopt, on May 24, the penny postage scheme which is in force between this country and various British colonies and possessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Instant relief and sleep, in a hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment. A blessing to skin tortured infants and worn-out, worried parents

Sold everywhere. SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. Send for 64p. book, free.

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By analysis and long use have proven merits.

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CHAPPED HANDS prevented and cure SOFT DELICATE SKIN obtained BY USING THE LANOLINE & WITCH HAZEL CREAM. THE MEDICAL HALL, Colonial House.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR For Griddlecakes, Muffins, &c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb. and 6 lb. pk.

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NOW THAT WINTER IS OVER —IS THE TIME TO— PAINT YOUR HOUSE.

Don't leave it dingy and commonplace looking all spring and summer. Brighten it up with a coat of

"ISLAND CITY" PAINTS.

Besides their great durability they are economical and unchangeable in color—just the right mixture of lead and zinc with absolutely pure linseed oil. One gallon covers 200 square feet with two coats, and only costs $1.50. Dealers sell them.

P. D. DODS & CO. Manufacturers, MONTREAL, —AND— 100 BAY ST., Toronto.

LINE ETCHINGS, 6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities. 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE. Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

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YOU MAY BE THINKING OF A BICYCLE SUIT, a Golf Suit, a Sweater, a pair of Hose, a Leather Belt, or a Golf Cap, and it's handy to trade where you can get everything in the one store, and at the same time have the benefit of choosing from the largest variety shown. Besides being sure of getting the best values for the least money.



A Good Bicycle Suit for $4.50

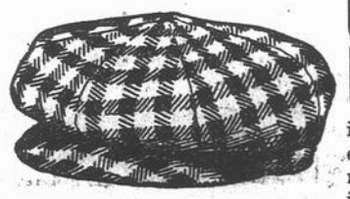
That is our lowest price. It takes full five yards of tweed for a suit, and then there is the making and trimming, therefore you can see to make a lower line the goods and making must necessarily be both very poor.

Our Leading Value is our $6.50 SUIT,

made from All-wool Tweeds and Homespuns, in Light Gray, Fawn, Sand Color. Nobby Checks in Boyd and Caldwell's Tweeds, every piece guaranteed to be pure wool and no shoddy or cotton in them, our own make, good linings and trimmings.

We can also supply you with Rigby Waterproof Bicycle Suits $5 to $7.50

And some extra good Tweed and Worsted Bicycle Suits, our own make, at..... $7.50 and $8.50



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in Tweeds and Serges, from 15c to $1 each. We have a very large stock, all new goods, in very stylish and fashionable patterns.



LEATHER BELTS

In every desirable make and style from 15c to $1.00 each.

Leather Belts for Boys at 15c each.

Leather Belts for Men, 1 1-2 inch and 2 inch, at 25c each.

Leather Belts, with rings at side, 2 1-2 to 3 inch wide, 35c and 50c.

Leather Belts, with pocket attached, at 50c and 75c each.

And a good assortment of better lines.

Golf Stockings

Heather Mixtures, Fancy Checked Tops, at 50c per pair, for Men and Boys, up to $2.50 per pair.



Sweaters

In all colors, Browns, Grays, Navy Blue, Garnet, Crimson, White and Fancy Mixtures, from 50c to $3.00 each.

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TRADE 

MARK

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

THE NEW RECORDERS.

Messrs. Poirier and Weir Installed This Afternoon.

AFFECTING VALEDICTORY BY MR. DE MONTIGNY.

There was an impressive scene in the Recorders' Court this afternoon, upon the unique occasion of the formal relinquishment of office by Recorder De Montigny, and the installation of his successors, Messrs. Poirier and Weir.

The ceremony took place at half-past twelve and was witnessed by as many people as the court room could hold, not only the benches and chairs, but the aisles and passage-ways being crowded with members of the bar, corporation officials and others interested. Mr. De Montigny was as usual helped to his seat on the bench for the last time by one of the officers of the court.

THOSE PRESENT.

Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste, of the Court of Queen's Bench; His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Judge Desnoyers and Mr. L. O David, Q.C., city clerk, took seats on the bench with the Recorder. The Hon. James McShane, ex-Mayor, the two new recorders and Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., took seats beside Mr. Forget, clerk of the court. Among those present in court, in undress staff uniform, and wearing his war medals, was Lieut.-Col. Hughes, chief of the city police force. Among others present were Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q.C., city attorney; H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., O. Dufresne, city attorney; A. Lacroix, city building inspector; Dr. Laberge, city medical health officer; Major E. L. Bond. Mr. William Carson, Assistant Chief Lapointe, Mr. Lomer Gouin, M.P.P., Major Roy, son-in-law of Recorder De Montigny; Mr. Lafontaine, advocate; the Hon. Senator Dandurand, Assistant Chief of Police Lapointe, Mr. Lamothe, Q.C., Mr. Dubreuil, advocate; Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Mr. Robert McLachlan, Mr. Charles Archer, J. N. Ferguson, J. A. Drouin, C. Beaudoin, R. A. E. Greenshields, J. E. Therien, ex-M.P., E. Lebel, J. Crepeau, J. E. Papineau and many other members of the Bar.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Forget, clerk of the court, reading the letter of the Attorney-General notifying Recorder De Montigny of the acceptance of his resignation, followed by the reading of the commissions of the two new recorders.

THE RECORDERS SWORN.

Mr. Poirier then stood up and, taking the bible from the clerk, read himself the oath of office, swearing to faithfully perform the duties of justice of the peace and recorder of the city of Montreal to the best of his skill and ability. Kissing the bible, he handed the copy of the oath from which he had read, signed, to the Chief Justice, who countersigned it. Mr. Poirier next took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the same way.

Mr. Weir having been sworn in a similar manner, the new recorders were invited by Mr. De Montigny to take seats on the bench, one on either side of himself.

A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

His Honor Mr. De Montigny, who wore on his breast the miniature of the order of Knight of Pius IX., and also the bronze medal of the Papal Order of Merit, issued to members of the Pontifical Zouaves, proceeded to deliver a short, but very touching valedictory. His Honor was perceptibly affected, and it was with evident difficulty that he succeeded in controlling his feelings.

It was, he remarked, an extraordinary session of the Recorder's Court, and he felt proud that upon the last occasion on which he would sit upon the bench it had been graced with the presence of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the chief magistrate of the city of Montreal. It was a very delicate and heart-trying event for him. Having for nearly twenty years tried in this court to discharge a high and responsible duty, he was about to abandon on account of physical infirmity a post of honor and confidence. In his own heart he felt that he had tried to do his whole duty. It was not for him to say how far he had succeeded. He could, however, speak of those who had been associated with him in his work, and of those his peculiar duties had brought him into contact with. He had been fortunate in having painstaking, reliable clerks, and he could not but look back at this moment with affectionate remembrance upon his former associates, Messrs. Ibbotson, Duverger and Germain. As to the present clerk, Mr. Forget, he had found him interested in the work of the court, and always ready to do his duty.

His Honor felt it a privilege, too, to express his admiration for his old friend Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, who, as chief of police, had done much to improve the efficiency of the force and to make the law respected.

'Nor can I omit,' continued the retiring recorder, with emphasis, 'to express my unbounded admiration for that admirable woman, officially known as Police Matron Mrs. Lajeunesse. Heaven only knows what good that excellent woman has done on behalf of poor unfortunate women, who, though compromised, perhaps, were not absolutely lost. They needed a woman's sympathy and they got it from Mrs. Lajeunesse. She would visit them and attend to them in the police cells at any hour of the day or night and busied herself to find homes for her unfortunate sisters in respectable houses. I hope that my gallant friend the chief of police will not rest until he has obtained for her the rank and pay of lieutenant, which she so richly deserves.' (Applause.)

His Honor expressed the regret he felt at parting from his friends of the Bar, who had always treated him with every consideration. One thing he would alway look back upon with especial pleasure, his intimate relationship with so many young gentlemen of the press. He had found the reporters able, respectable and most conscientious men, alert but always respectful, and willing to co-operate in good work and do a kindly act. They performed an important duty to society and it had always been a pleasure to him to be of any assistance to them in performing that duty.

Mr. de Montigny said it was unnecessary for him to speak of the principles he had tried to follow in the discharge of his duties. He had taken the position that those engaged in enforcing the law should endeavor to make the law not merely a punishment, but an instrument for extending righteousness in the community and religion. As to what religion that was a question for the conscience. He took the position that every religion was good, and in a mixed community like this, that idea should universally prevail. From what he knew of his successors he felt sure that they would continue to carry out these principles, that they would temper justice with mercy. It was a blessed privilege to be placed in a position where they could help to reconcile children to parents, husband to wife, wife to husband. That was a veritable apostleship worthy of the most ambitious and honorable men.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE SPEAKS.

Sir Alexander Lacoste remarked that he could not allow the occasion to pass without expressing his satisfaction at sitting on the same bench as his dear and respected friend, Mr. De Montigny. The retiring recorder had much to be thankful for. It was a great consolation and a real joy to feel that one had served society well, as he certainly had. He assuredly had done his duty to the complete satisfaction of society. In his retirement he could comfort himself with the consciousness that he had the esteem of his fellow-citizens of all classes, and that would be a joy not only to himself but to his whole home. The Chief Justice concluded by congratulating the new recorders and the city upon the government's selection.

THE RECORDER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Poirier considered the presence of so many distinguished citizens as due to a wish to demonstrate the feeling of sympathy with the retiring recorder, the man of heart and brain, whose name is respected everywhere in the city. He and his colleague would endeavor to follow the grand principle of Christian charity laid down by their predecessor.

Mr. Weir remarked that the devotion of the retiring recorder to duty had been heroic, often going to court to do his duty to the public when suffering the most acute bodily pain. The occasion was a unique one in its way, as it was the first time one of the speaker's faith and nationality had occupied a seat on the bench of this court. This recognition of their claims to consideration was thoroughly appreciated by the minority.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED.

An address presented to the retiring Recorder by the members of his staff expressed the deep regret which they felt in having to part with one who had ever been so kind to them. It also referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. De Montigny during his long term of office, and mentioned the importance of some of his decisions, which went as far as the Privy Council, where they were confirmed. The worthy magistrate's subordinates did not forget to mention that he had the courage of his conviction, and in that connection they referred to his decisions on the nude in art and on early closing, which were given in accordance with Christian morals and the dictates of his conscience.

Citizens of another creed and religion had always recognized him as a man of broad views, raising himself above race and creed prejudices, and his honesty had always made him a moral force for the people.

The address also referred to the manifold duties connected with the office of recorder, including not only the examination of a vast number of both criminal and civil cases, but also the care of homeless children, the admission of inmates to lunatic asylums, the collection of municipal taxes, the enforcement of the license law. Besides, the recorder has to hear the complaints of sufferers of all kinds, to give advice to desolate wives and parents, and to help the work of philanthropists. The officers of the court saw Mr. de Montigny at work in these different capacities during a period of nineteen years, and they alone could know and appreciate the good which he did in the discharge of his duties.

The address concluded by proclaiming that Mr. de Montigny's judicial career had been an honor and a credit to the Canadian magistracy.

DR. BARCLAY'S SCOTCH READING.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen listened last night to the Rev. Dr. Barclay's inimitable reading of Scotch stories in St. Paul's Church lecture room, Dean Bovey in the chair. Selections were from 'A Window in Thrums,' the 'Bonnie Briar Bush,' and other books of the Kail Yaird description. Jimmie Sontar lost nothing by Dr. Barclay's reading of his quaint sarcasm in method as well as in substance. Mrs. Gillespie, Muir and Miss Lindsay sang selections pleasantly and Mrs. Murray played a spirited piano solo, Scottish in theme and setting. The lecture was under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society.

MACKAY INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind will take place on Wednesday morning, May 10. The following are to be the examiners: The Rev. J. Hackett, the Rev. A. B. Mackay and the Rev. T. G. Williams. These examinations are not open to the public.

A LARGE FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Late Ernest Benoit Laid at Rest.

DELEGATIONS PRESENT FROM OTHER BRIGADES.

The funeral of the late Ernest Benoit, son of Chief Benoit, took place from his parents' residence, 397 Dorchester street, at nine o'clock this morning. A very impressive service was held in St. James's Church, corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, the Rev. Father Cadot officiating, with the Rev. Messrs. Dubeau and Provost assisting.

The procession was in charge of Captain Bellefleur, who, with 40 police officers, marched at the head. The police band followed, playing an appropriate march. Deputations of firemen from St. Henri, under Chief Massé; Ste. Cunegonde, under Chief Tremblay; Ville St. Louis, Maisonneuve, etc., came next. Forty firemen in uniform, with aluminum helmets, under Sub-Chief Dubois; the flower carriage and the funeral car followed in order.

The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, and included :—Chief Beckingham, crown; Ald. Marsolais, sickle; Dr. R. O. DeCotret, bouquet; A. Brault, half moon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cavanagh, star; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ledoux, cross; St. Henri Fire Department, crown; employees P. P. Mailloux, wreath; Miss Amyot, half moon; Messrs. A. Vohel, C. Moore, A. Grothe, lyre; Maisonneuve Fire Department, star and half moon; F. Bourassa, cross; Trudel & Graham, cross; Road Department, crown; Fire Department Lacrosse Club, floral lacrosse; No. 1 Fire Station, floral heart; Nos. 2 and 7 Stations, gates of paradise; No. 3 Station, star; No. 4 Station, cushion; No. 5 Station, crown; No. 6 Station, crown; No. 8 Station, crown; No. 10 Station, cross; No. 11 Station, cushion; No. 12 Station, anchor; No. 14 Station, crown; No. 16 Station, crown; No. 17 Station, crown; Mr. Gedeon Labelle, crown; Mr. N. Resther, wreath; Mr. Chas. Charland, crown; Mr. and Mrs. Zenophile Benoit, crown; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Moore, anchor; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Girard, anchor; Mr. and Mrs. Amyot, crown; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Benoit, half moon; Dr. Lamoureux, anchor.

In addition to the above were the following spiritual offerings, indicating masses for the dead :—Alexie Robert, 10; S. Boyer, Montreal, 60; R. Benoit, 8; Miss A. Benoit, 30; Mrs. J. Courville, 30; Mrs. Alex. Dussault, St. Henri, 10; H. Poirier, St. Hubert, 20; Chief Dubois, Montreal, 30; G. Gubenville, 5; Alfred Larocque, 12; Jos. Beaulieu, 12; Chief Jackson, 10; Miss P. Boyer, St. Hyacinthe, 30; Miss L. Boyer, St. Hyacinthe, 12; L. A. Gosselin, St. Johns, 16; S. L. Benoit, St. Johns, 10.

The bearers, who were all firemen, were J. B. Presseau, J. Degenais, H. Charbonneau, A. Magnan, A. McCullough, Thos. Murray, J. Barry and George Reynolds.

Immediately following were the chief, with his son, Arthur, and relatives. In the procession which followed were delegations from St. Hyacinthe and Mount St. Louis, and Chief Prevost, from Ottawa. The Veteran Firemen were represented by Messrs. William Cunningham, president; Thomas Jones, secretary; James Knox, T. H. Waddell, Anthony Rogers, C. Hebert and D. Bickerstaff. In the procession were noticed His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Aldermen Stevenson, Martineau, Marsolais, Jacques, ex-Aldermen Genereux, Dubuc, Harper, Judge Taschereau, Rene Bauset, O. Dufresne, Dr. Laberge, J. E. Doré, Captain Bourassa, Sub-Chiefs Dubois, Beckingham and Jackson, F. S. McKay, Dr. Chretien Zaugg, C. Larocque, Captain Larocque, Captain John Barry, R. Monty, G. Boivin, Mr. Perrault, C. Robillard, Mr. Coutlee, J. Quinn, L. Beaudry, P. Demers, L. Villeneuve, Mayor of Mile End; E. C. Etienne, B. Leduc, O. R. Genereux, Oscar Fournier, H. Dubois, A. Pinoteau, D. A. Hamel, Frank Dowd, E. O. Champagne, Dr. Trestler, L. E. Morin, jr., Captain Briere, A. Roy, Jos. Brunet, Z. Resther, Dr. Lamoreux, F. X. Gauthier, A. Gauthier, J. Martin, H. Gervais, G. Langlois, J. A. Drouin, L. Charlebois, Mr. Brossard, High Constable Bissonnette, V. Lemay, Jos. Beaulieu, O. Monday, J. Grenier, O. Bourdon, Mr. Bastien, Dr. S. Lachapelle, Police Inspector Lapointe, ex-Ald. Jeannotte, A. Decarie, Mr. Bruchesi, C. Leduc, R. L. Boisseau, R. Charlebois, Dr. J. Esselin, J. E. T. Dixon, Dr. Warren, J. Lebel, C. Sanscartier, Ed. Emond, J. Lessard, P. Mailleux, R. Taschereau, Messrs. Ethier and Archambault, city solicitors; W. Robb, city treasurer; H. Pelletier, O. Champagne, etc.

The interment took place in the Cote des Neiges cemetery, and was numerously attended.

A SUICIDE IN WESTMOUNT.

The death last evening, by his own hand, of Mr. Edwin R. Ezard, thirty years of age, an agent of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company, has caused great sorrow among his friends, and much sympathy, is expressed for his widow and three young children. Mr. Ezard had recently not been in the best of health, a circumstance that it is thought may have affected his mind. He took dinner with his family as usual yesterday, at his home, 4324 St. Catherine street, Westmount, and afterwards retired to his room. About a quarter past three a member of his household discovered the unfortunate young man lying on the bed with a terrible gash in his throat, from which blood was rapidly flowing. An ambulance was called from the General Hospital, but the efforts of the physicians to avert the consequences of the act were in vain, death ensuing at nine p.m. Although conscious, Mr. Ezard's lips were sealed as to the trouble from which he sought this means of escape. The deceased was by birth an Englishman, and came to Montreal five years ago.

An inquest was held this afternoon in the hospital chapel. Among others the Rev. R. Hopkin testified. The jury returned a verdict of suicide in a moment of mental aberration.

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE.

BOTH SIDES HOLDING OUT—POSSIBILITY OF A SETTLEMENT BEFORE THURSDAY.

There is nothing of importance new in connection with the moulders' strike. None of the twelve large concerns which decided to refuse the demands of the strikers have as yet shown any sign of giving in, nor have any of the workers reported back for duty. It is announced that Messrs. William Clendinneng & Son have agreed to give the moulders what they ask. It was never expected, however, that they would do otherwise. This is one of the shops that was not called out, it not coming under the description of the kind objected to.

Mr. Keough said last night that the union would be able to hold out for an indefinite period, the resources at their disposal being unlimited. He wished the public to distinctly understand that they were opposed to strikes, but such were often forced on them by the petty tyranny of bosses and foundry owners. The principal point at issue in Montreal, Mr. Keough said, and one from which they could not recede, was the recognition of the union and their committees. The benefits of the minimum wage system was asked only for those men who had served four years at the trade and were fully competent and capable of doing their work. The strike leader anticipated a satisfactory settlement of all differences by Wednesday evening, when meetings are to be held of both founders and moulders.

GASOLINE EXPLODED.

DAMAGE OF OVER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS DONE.

About nine o'clock this morning a fire alarm called the central brigade out to 275a St. André street. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a gasoline stove. The house is a three-story brick building, and the lower part is occupied by Mrs. Corinne Lacroix. The kitchen and shed are included in a brick extension in rear of each flat. The fire started in the lower or ground floor, and quickly mounted through ceilings and floors to the roof, burning out windows and doors and destroying everything in those apartments. The firemen, however, prevented the fire from getting into the front part of the dwellings, but the water poured on for that purpose soaked the building from top to bottom. The salvage corps covered the furniture, which will be saved in fair condition, but the house is damaged to the extent of probably $1,500.

Mrs. Lacroix was slightly injured by the fire, and sprained one of her ankles in escaping from it.

MORE CLAIMS SETTLED.

CITY APPRAISERS ADVISE MANY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

The following claims for damages against the city have been settled on the reports of the city appraisers and the Finance Committee:—

	Claim.	Award.
Alex. F. MacDonald	$2,195.00	$721.20
Miss L. Smiling	58.00	58.00
Allurto Dini	1,384.00	150.00
Oscar Amiot & Frere	2.50	2.50
Louis Beaugrand	200.00	30.00
A. Cardinal	14.60	11.20
Dame A. Lapierre	81.50	80.00
Dame A. Villeneuve	300.00	35.00
Miss M. Kennedy	75.00	50.00
J. L. Cherrier	32.70	25.00
Mrs. A. A. Belanger	75.00	29.75
M. Dumouchel	200.00	15.00
S. Thompson	17.00	8.00
Total		$1,217.65

ALLEGED GAMBLING PLACE

BURDETT'S MUSIC HALL WAS RAIDED LAST NIGHT.

The Grand Central Hotel and Summer Garden, kept by Thos. Burdett, at 286 St. Raul and 127 Commissioners street, is well known to Montrealers. The place has been kept tolerably well by the proprietor in the past, as such places go, but of late the detectives have received information that besides the renovation and reorganization of the 'theatrical' department, additional attractions, in the way of gambling apparatus, there being introduced. After investigation it was decided to stop the innovation by a raid. It is alleged that after the theatrical performances were over the audience was invited into an adjoining apartment where tables, wheels and various devices were provided for the purpose of betting and gambling. This usually commenced about 10 o'clock so it was arranged to visit the place at that time last night.

The performance was a little longer last night than usual, so when Chief Carpenter, Inspector Lapointe and a posse of men arrived, the games had not yet been started. The wheels and tables were in readiness, however, and only awaited the patrons to commence business. Thos. Burdett, Leopold Bouthillier, and George Neville, who were in the room and appeared to be in charge of affairs, were arrested and the apparatus seized.

The three men were charged in the police court this morning with keeping a gambling room. They pleaded not guilty and gave bail to appear on May 12 for enquete.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, May 9, 1899.

AFTERNOON SALES.

C.P R.—100 at 97½, 50 at 97¼, 150 at 97, 50 at 96¾, 200 at 96⅞, 20 at 96½.
M.S.R.—5 at 329, 75 at 325, 2 at 324.
New M.S.R.—250 at 323, 125 at 320.
Tor. Railway—50 at 117¼, 250 at 117.
War Eagle xd—2,500 at 366, 1,500 at 365.
Republic xd—4,000 at 130.
Com. Cable—10 at 188.
Royal Electric—25 at 186¼.
R. & O—5 at 112
Twin City—50 at 69½, 100 at 69⅝.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers 1734 Notre Dame St.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific	97	96⅞	Com. Cable	187¼	185
Duluth Com.	....	....	Richelieu	111	110⅛
Do. Pfd	13¼	....			
STREET RAILWAYS					
Montreal St.	324	322½	Toronto	114	110
Mont'l New	322	321	St. John	....	....
Halifax	117	116⅞	Twin City	69¼	69⅛
			" pfd	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS					
Montl. Gas.	206	203½	Halifax H&L	30	....
Royal Elec.	188½	185	Bell Teleph.	180	177⅛
Mntl. Telegr.	180	....	Dom. Coal	55	50
Windsor Htl.	110	....	" pfd	....	....
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot.	162	154	Merchants	....	....
Can. Col.Cot.	85	78	Dominion	113½	114⅛
MINES.					
War Eagle*	$3.76	$3.75	Mont. Lond.	68	....
Payne Mine*	$4.00	$3.85	Repub.Cons*	$1.33	1.31
BANKS.					
Montreal	....	....	E Townships	....	....
Ontario	....	....	Quebec	....	....
Molsons	....	....	Union	....	....
Toronto	....	....	Commerce	....	152½
Jcq. Cartier	....	111	Dominion	....	....
Merchants	174	171	Villa Marie	....	....
Mrch of Hlfx	....	180	Imperial	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	Hochelaga	....	150
BONDS.					
Hlfx. Ht&Lt.	80	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	Col. Cotton.	....	....
Land Grant	....	....	Bell Tel	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Dom. Coal	....	....
Halifax Ry.	....	....			

*x.d.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Mosker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	54⅛	53⅜
Atchison pfrd	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio pfrd	....	....
Can. Pacific	97¾	97
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	132	129
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	....	....
Con. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud	....	....
Del. Lack. and West	....	....
Erie	....	....
Federal Steel	61	59⅜
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Nash	65	63¼
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	113⅜	109½
Missouri Pacific	44¼	42
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	49¼	48½
Nor. Pac pfd	77¼	76½
New Jersey Central	114	114¼
Nor. West	153½	152
N.Y. Central	132¾	131½
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	49⅛	48⅝
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	70¼	68⅞
Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific	112¾	111
St. Paul	....	....
St. Paul, Minn & Man	123¼	122¼
Central Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	42	41⅝
" pfd	75⅞	74⅞
Wabash Com	....	....
Wabash pfd	....	....
Western Union Tel	91½	90⅞
Sugar	153⅜	147
Lead	....	....
Gas, Chicago	119½	117⅜
Gen. Electric	119	114
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich	120½	115¾
Rubber	49¼	49⅞
Rubber pfd	....	....
Met. Traction	230½	224
Tenn. Coal and I	60	59½

MINING EXCHANGE.

(Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building).

AFTERNON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Payne	$4.00	$3.93
War Eagle	3.70	3.65
Republic	1.34	1.31
Virtue	72½	71
Montreal and London	63½	62½
Big Three	25	24½
California	8	..
Can. Gold Fields	6	5
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.42½	1.39
City of Paris	65	64
Evening Star	10	8½
Fern	50	..
Gold Hills Dev.	8	4
Iron Colt	14½	13
Iron Mask	70	60
Knob Hill	97	94
Monte Cristo	12½	11½
Mont. Gold Fields	21	20½
Noble Five	31	29
Novelty	5	4
Old Ironsides	1.15	1.09½
Virginia	26	23
Rambler Cariboo	31	28½
Bullion	66	..
Summit	5	3
St. Elmo	8	4
Burley	17½	16½
Decca	28	25
Morrison	18½	18
Golden Star	60½	59½
Slocan Sovereign	29	27½

AFTERNOON SALES

Republic—1,000 at 1.33, 500 at 1.33½.
Virtue—5,000 at 71, 750 at 71.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 29½.
Montreal and London1,000 at 63½, 500 at 64, 500 at 63, 500 at 63.

CHICAGO MARKETS

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	70⅜	....	71¼	70⅜	71⅛
July	71⅜	....	72½	71⅝	72⅜
Sept.	71	....	72	71¼	71⅞
Corn—					
July	33	....	33½	32½	33⅛
Sept.	33⅝	....	33¾	33	33¾
Oats—					
July	23¼	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅞
Sept.	21	21	21	20½	20⅞
Pork—					
July	8.60	8.55	8.57	8.50	8.50
Sept.	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.62	8.65
Lard—					
July	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.02	5.02
Sept.	5.22	5.22	5.20	5.12	5.12
Short ribs—					
July	4.70	4.67	4.70	4.65	4.65
Sept.	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.77	4.77

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, May 9, ¾ p.m.—Closing—Consols for money at 110 1-16; do., for the account, at 110¼.

Canadian Pacific at 100⅝; Grand Trunk at 8; Erie at 13½; Erie first preferred at 25¼; Illinois Central at 117; Northern Pacific, preferred at 79⅜; St. Paul common at 127⅝; New York Central at 137; Penna. at 65½; Reading at 10¼; Union Pacific pref. at 77¾; Atchison at 18⅛; Louisville at 67¼; bar silver at 28⅝. Money at 1¼

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅞ to ¼ p.c.; do. for three months' bills, 2 3-16 p.c.

BAD FIRE ON GUY STREET.

At 3.30 this afternoon all the fire apparatus in the city had been summoned to the Alaska Feather & Down Company's factory, on Guy street, near the corner of St. Antoine street.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Proudfoot has resigned the position of oculist to the Western Hospital.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, May 9.—At this morning's meeting of the House of Commons Railway Committee the first bill taken up was an application of Messrs. D. C. Corbin, of Spokane; John Dean, of Rossland, B.C.; and Duncan Ross, of Greenwood, B.C., for federal incorporation under the name of the Northern Telegraph Company to construct telegraph lines in Yale, East and West Kootenay, particularly from Rossland into the Boundary Creek country. The bill was passed without amendments.

The bill for permission to bridge the Ottawa river from Kent street, in Ottawa, to cross to Hull, was next called and discussed at some length. The committee rose at one o'clock without a vote being taken.

TO SEE THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, May 9.—The Ottawa City Council is to interview the Prime Minister and request that there be made to the Sunday car bill now before parliament such modifications as will safeguard the interests of the city. It is the council's desire that it be insured in the right to govern the running of Sunday cars.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Several complaints have been received at police headquarters recently of assaults, committed in the vicinity of St. Paul and Callieres streets. Detectives Picard, and Vaughn and Wilfrid Campeau, started out late last night to investigate. The two latter belong to the Canadian Secret Service, and are not known to the frequenters of those parts.

The three separated, and, Campeau, arriving at a suitable place, sat down on a doorstep, and feigned intoxication. Presently along came a man who asked him for ten cents for a bed. Campeau replied that he had plenty of money, but would not give him any. The fellow went away and in a few minutes returned with about a dozen more, who were evidently prepared to relieve him of his money. Seeing them coming, he got up, and with unsteady steps walked away. He was speedily overtaken and assaulted, being struck on the neck, lifted off his feet, and then thrown down on the ground. Picard and Vaughn, who were hiding near by, now rushed upon the crowd, which scattered so quickly that only two were captured. They appeared before Mr. Lafontaine this morning under the names of Pat. Griffin and Tom Jones, charged with attempted highway robbery.

They pleaded not guilty and were remanded to May 12 for enquete.

TO-DAY'S SENTENCES.

James Brown was this morning sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the theft of a bicycle.

Herbert Eaton, who recently pleaded guilty to several charges of forgery and theft, was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to three years' imprisonment for forgery. Sentence was suspended on the charges of theft.

Thomas Jones, aged 61, was given two years in the penitentiary for the theft of a pocket book containing 75 cents, from the person of P. Derome.

Jos. Labonte, charged with the theft of certain funds belonging to the Phoenix Insurance Company, involving, it was alleged about four hundred dollars, was this morning acquitted in Special Sessions by Judge Choquet.

PROF. J. J. GOULET'S RECITAL.

The musical recital of Professor J. J. Goulet's pupils in the Queen's Theatre this evening deserves to be well attended. The recital will open with the Allegro vivace from Mozart's 'Jupiter' symphony, given by Professor Goulet's orchestral class, and will close with Gounod's 'Gallia,' motet for soprano solo, chorus, organ, harp and orchestra, with Miss A. Marier as soloist.

The programme includes violin pieces by such master composers as Kreutzer, De Beriot, Gabriel-Marie, Hauser, Sivori, Bach, Handel, Schumann and Delibes, and should appeal especially to lovers of that emperor of musical instruments.

Among the performers who will give evidence of Professor Goulet's skill as a teacher, will be Mr. M. Laskey, Miss E. Fortier, the Misses B. Barsalou, H. Decary, B. Hardy, E. Lafleur, F. Stevens, M. R. Pelletier, A. Lemoine, E. Darling, A. Marier, W. Robb, M. Tooke, Richer, and McLaughlin; Messrs. G. Barclay, E. Elkan, L. Monton, R. Kelly, J. Shea and E. Hogue.

Professor Goulet will continue his violin classes during this summer at No. 76 Cathcart street.

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St
W. H. WEIR. F. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

WE ARE
in a position to place before the London Market, Bonds, Debentures and Large Loans on most satisfactory terms. Send full particulars.
G. J. ADAMS & Co.,
Standard Building, Montreal. Financial Agents. Bell Tel., Main 1717

AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WHO has had much experience in nursing, position as Companion to invalid lady or Governess to young childen; willing to travel. Best city references. Address A. 2365 St Catherine street. 9

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CLUB.

ENQUETE COMMENCED IN THE ALLEGED GAMBLING CASE.

The St. Jean Baptiste Club's alleged gambling case came up for preliminary investigation, before Judge Desnoyers, yesterday afternoon. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., and Mr. E. Desrosiers, appeared for the prosecution, with Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., and Mr. J. J. Beauchamp, Q.C., for the defence. Messrs. Napoleon Laporte, Adolphe Laramee and Hormisdas Gibeau are the three accused.

Police Inspector Kehoe was the first witness. He related the circumstances connected with the raid, as already reported, but brought out no new evidence.

Secretary H. Collins, of the Detective office, being called, stated that he was present at the raid. Half a dozen men were playing at a table. He seized the money, cards and 'chips,' and was given information about the value of the latter. A man on the side of the table opposite the players appeared to be running the game, and had charge of the cash at the time of the arrest. Witness read the amounts which the 'chips' represented to various players. Mr. Laporte claimed $9.75; Mr. Laramee, $12.35, and Mr. Gibeau said the table drawer owed him $20. Five others claimed various amounts also, which brought the total up to $71.70. The sum of $132.90 in cash was secured. He also got the keys of two tables, both of which were seized, and taken to the Detective office. They were produced and one of them examined.

This closed the examination for the day, and adjournment was made to this morning.

THE COUTURE CONCERT.

THE PROFESSOR'S MUSICAL FRIENDS COMBINE TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

Much interest is being taken by musicians in the complimentary concert tendered to Professor Couture by the choir of St. James Cathedral in the Windsor Hall on Tuesday, May 16. The Cathedral choir is being energetically supported in its efforts to make the concert a success by the members of the Philharmonic Society, and others, who, have been associated with Professor Couture in musical work in the city. The programme prepared for the occasion is a most attractive one, including Theo. Dubois's 'Seven Words,' repeated by special request, and Perosi's 'Resurrection of Lazarus,' produced for the first time in Canada.

The choir will be assisted by a large and efficient orchestra, including the city's leading professional instrumentalists.

The sale of tickets has already been opened at Shaw's music store on St. Catherine street.

THE HEBREW ORDER B'NAI B'RITH

Mr. Adolph Fleishman, district deputy grand president of distict No. 1, B'nai B'rith, arrived in the city last Sunday, and was met at the railway station by a deputation from the local lodge of the order. After a drive around the mountain, a meeting was held in the afternoon, at which speeches were delivered by the visitor, Rabbi Kaplan, Mr. S. W. Jacobs, president of the local lodge, and other members of the Jewish community, in support of the society, which is both religious and benevolent in its object. Mr. Fleishman was also entertained to a banquet at the residence of Mr. J. M. Prockter, Ontario street, which was attended by a large number of the members, and the ladies of their families. A very enjoyable evening was spent, enlivened by speeches, songs and toasts. The Montreal lodge of the B'nai B'rith is the only lodge of the order in the British dominions, but it is not likely that it will enjoy that distinction very long, as the institution is spreading among the Jews of all countries. In the United States, where it originated, it numbers many thousands of members. Mr. Fleishman left for his home in Albany, N.Y., yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL

WEEKLY 'WITNESS.'

READY NOW TO MAIL TO ABSENT FRIENDS.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR A FRIENDLY LETTER.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF NEWS OF THE WORLD ILLUSTRATED.

DOMINION NEWS, PARLIAMENTARY, AND HOME AFFAIRS.

TRANSVAAL MATTERS DISCUSSED — THE DREYFUS MATTER.

RUMOR THAT MAJOR MARCHAND HAS BEEN KILLED.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN UGANDA, AFRICA.

A NOTED SLAVE TRADER CAPTURED.

THE BUDGET SPEECH AND DEBATE.

Other Articles:—Labor Troubles—Mr. Kipling and McGill University—Lord Rosebery's Speech Discussed by the Politicians—The Dreyfus Case—The French Shore Trouble — Warlike Filipinos — The 'Forest of Bourg Marie' (Serial)—A Dying Minister's Last Sermon—Literary Review—A Body Builder—Boys' Page Stories—Garden Talks — Chess Column — Scotch Niagara Scheme—Home Department—Sunday-school Lesson—C. E. Department—Uganda Experiences of M. K. Borup—The Queen's Family Party—The Budget Speech Criticised—The Anglo-Russian Agreement—Railway Control—Beautiful Flowers—The Transvaal and its Ruler—Doukhobors of the North-West—Dr. Ker upon Honor to the Higher Powers — The Bishop of Huron — British News—McGill University Examinations—Ontario Statutes—Prohibition for Canada—A Sketch of Rev. Archbishop O'Connor—The Peace Conference—The Alaskan Boundary—Escape of the Ponton Witnesses, Holden and Paré—The White Man's Burden—The All-British Cable—Financial, Commercial, etc.

PRICE IN WRAPPERS, FOR MAILING, FIVE CENTS.

IT WAS A PETTY LACROSSE DISPUTE.

In the case of Lanoix vs. Truteau, the plaintiff claimed $500 damages on the ground of verbal injuries. Lanoix and Truteau both attended a lacrosse match and a discussion arose between them with reference to certain players. The defendant admitted that, in the heat of the discussion, he might have used certain injurious expressions, being provoked by plaintiff, and before the action was brought he offered plaintiff $5 damages and $1 for costs of letter. This offer was renewed with the plea, and in rendering judgment yesterday, Judge Langelier held that the tender was sufficient and dismissed the action for the balance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Permanent Paving.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Road Committee intend to lay Permanent Paving on

ANN STREET, from Brennan Street southwards,

WELLINGTON STREET, from G.T.R. Subway to near Magdalen Street.

SEIGNEURS STREET, from Basin Street to North of William Street.

MAISONNEUVE STREET, from End of paving to St. Catherine Street.

and therefore request all proprietors on these streets to have their water, gas and drain pipes, etc., put in proper order before these works are done, as permission to open these streets afterwards will be refused, unless a deposit sufficient to repair the openings made is left in the office of the City Treasurer.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 8th, 1899. 9

Road Department

Tenders for the Supply of Macadamizing Stone, Taken From any Quarry in the City of Montreal.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, will be received up to 10 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 22nd DAY OF MAY, 1899, for the supply and delivery of Macadamizing Stone required by the Road Committee of the City of Montreal.

Specifications and forms of tender, together with all information, may be obtained at the office of the City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

No tender will be entertained unless submitted on the said forms.

The Road Committee reserves the right to reject the lowest or any tender.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties at the hour and date above mentioned in the Road Committee Room, City Hall.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 8th, 1899. 9

Road Department

Tenders for the Paving of several Streets, and for the Re-paving of part of Craig Street, and for repairing the Asphalt Pavements on Notre Dame and St. James Streets, from McGill Street eastward.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, will be received up to 10 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 22nd DAY OF MAY, 1899, for the undermentioned pavings and repairs to pavements required by the Road Committee of the City of Montreal.

The tenders will be:—

1st. For the paving of Ann street, from Brennan street southwards, with Granite Blocks.

2nd. For the paving of Wellington street, from the G.T.R. Subway to near Magdalen street, with Asphalt and Blocks.

3rd. For the paving of Seigneurs street, from Basin street to north of William street, with Granite Blocks.

4th. For the paving of Maisonneuve street, from end of paving to St. Catherine street, with Asphalt.

5th. For the re-paving of Craig street, north side, from St. Elizabeth street to Bleury street, south side, from St. Lambert's Hill to St. Peter street, with Asphalt and Blocks.

6th. For the repairing of the Trinidad Asphalt pavings in St. James street, from McGill to Notre Dame street, and Notre Dame street, from McGill to Berri, with Trinidad Asphalt.

Specifications and forms of tender, together with all information, may be obtained at the office of the City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

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PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 8th, 1899. 9

Professional.

ALFRED WALFORD,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,
Telephone Main 411. 14 Place d'Armes Square.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING,
204 St. James street,
TELEPHONE 616.

ATWATER & DUCLOS
Advocates, etc., 151 St. James st.
A.W. ATWATER, Q.C., M.P.P. CHARLES A. DUCLOS.

JOHN F. MACKIE,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
Bell Telephone Building. 1760 Notre Dame st.
MONTREAL.
Telephone Main 3123.

BUCHAN, LAMOTHE & ELLIOTT,
ADVOCATES, &c.
Canada Life Building. 189 St. James st.
J. S. BUCHAN, J. C. LAMOTHE. H. J. ELLIOTT.
Tele. Main 603.

PATENTS SECURED.
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
Canada Life Building,
189 St. James Street, Montreal.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

Property.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—Country residence, beautifully located, twelve roomed House, in Waterloo, modern conveniences, lawn, maple shade, vegetable and fruit garden, carriage house and stable; a bargain. If unsold May 15 will be rented in part or whole, partially furnished. E. D. LAWRENCE. 9

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, DESIRABLE Building lot in Westmount, near Victoria avenue; terms to suit purchaser. Address L.G.W., 'Witness' Office. 6

FOR SALE, 67 MANCE STREET, FIRST-class self-contained house, near Ontario street; Daisy furnace, eight rooms and extension kitchen; unfinished basement. JOHN WATSON, 4135 St. Catherine st.

JOHN BURRELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, understands all the requirements of property, gives personal attention to the management of Estates; best of references. Temple, 185 St. James street. 29

ESTATE LATE WILLIAM C. WHITE. All parties having claims against the Estate of the late William C. White, in his lifetime, of the City of Montreal, boilermaker, are notified to file the same forthwith, duly attested, with McLENNAN & FAIR, Notaries 114 St. James street.

All persons indebted to the said estate, are notified to make payment to the Executors at the office of W. C. White, boiler works, corner of Nazareth and Brennan streets.

HUGH VALLANCE, Jr., } Executors.
ROBERT GARDNER. }

Montreal, 1st May, 1899.

A COUNTRY HOUSE

AND

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

At Chambly Canton, and a vacant lot adjoining of about three acres

Will be sold by Auction
At the Sales Rooms, 181 St. James St.
FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

Further particulars on application to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MILLER & BREMNER

having decided to remove their retail business from 35 Bleury street, to their branch store, 2325 St. Catherine street, corner Mansfield street, offer for sale the following articles: One large burglar proof safe, three show cases, with counters, one wall show case, one very fine old English Regulator, and one ship's chronometer (suitable for watchmaker's window); the whole will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to

MILLER & BREMNER,
43½ Bleury street, Montreal. 5

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for an energetic and pushing Young Man with small capital, the stock and fixtures, with a lease of shop in connection with a business now two years established, for the sale of American and Canadian Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Papers, Music, Stationery, etc.; sales increasing daily; situated in the central part of St. Catherine street. Apply at 161 City Hall Ave. for particulars. 4

Offices to Let.

TO LET, OFFICE NO. 53 ST. FRANCOIS Xavier street, heated. Apply at No. 3 St. Sacrament street. 9

To Let.

SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET, AT Hudson, Furnished Cottage to rent; a most desirable home for the summer. Apply H. FORSYTHE, Hudson, Que. 9

TO LET, AT MONTREAL WEST, COTtage with an acre and a half of ground; eight apartments; near railway station and Upper Lachine Road. D. S. LEACH, Temple Building. 9

CACOUNA—TO LET, Mrs. ELMENHERST'S Cottage. Apply J. Try-Davies Co., or F. S. Lyman, Q.C. 9.

TO LET, WESTERN AVENUE, NO. 4840, Self-contained Cotage, extension kitchen. Apply at 4846. 9

STE. AGATHE—TO LET, A NICE Moderate sized Cottage, furnished, occupied one season only; situation convenient and desirable. Apply 1875 Notre Dame street. 8

TO LET, AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, nice house near the river; furnished, $15 a month, and unfurnished, $10. For information apply to DAVID MADORE, 283 St. Paul street, Montreal. 4

TO LET, 51 SHAW STREET, SELF-CONtained Cottage in good order, cellars, pantry, side entrance, modern convenience; rent low. Apply to 73 Mackay street. 15

TWO-STORY BUILDING, FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 6

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON PEAKE'S Island for rent—on best part of island—very reasonable to good tenant. For particulars apply P.O. Box 1116. 6

HOUSE TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT To Let, six rooms, in Point St. Charles, near Grand Trunk Boat House; party leaving owing to sickness. Address, H.E.S., 'Witness' Office. 5

NICE, LIGHT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, modern conveniences, $9.00; lower flat, 6 rooms, $7.50. 167 Roy street, near St. Denis street. 4

COTTAGE AT LAKESIDE ON the Avenue To Let, furnished, with water in house. Apply to T. L. PATON, 30 St. Francois street, or Telephone Main 2905. 3

LONGUEUIL, WEST END—TO RENT OR sell on easy monthly payments, nice new Winter Cottages, on Gardenville ave. Apply to A. HARDIE, on the ground, or box 45, Longueuil. 17

HOUSE TO LET' PLACARDS IN MANY styles, also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house, two minutes from corner of Sherbrooke street and Greene avenue, Westmount, four bedrooms, modern heating, and plumbing, as house is almost new; telephone in the house; books and pictures left in care of tenants. To let for five months from middle of April; rent moderate. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 30

FLATS TO LET.—TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office; good light; heated by steam; suitable for offices, light manufacturing or warehouse; goods entrance; central location. Apply JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office. 24

TO LET.

FORT STREET, No. 85. Cottages, with extension kitchens, five bedrooms; in good order; will be retinted and painted; rent, $24 per month; no taxes.

Apply, W. L. MALTBY.
309 St. James street. 25

Property.

Peel Street Lots FOR SALE.

We are authorized to sell at a sacrifice to a prompt buyer one or two lots on this desirable street, west side, above Burnside street. Apply to,

MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James street. 5

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR ELEVATOR SITE OR GENERAL MANUFACTURING,

For Sale that Valuable Much Improved Property,

COMPRISING ABOUT 49,000 FEET ON MILL ST.

With seven buildings, strongly built, well finished, in the best of order, thereon, suitable for an elevator site, cold storage, factory, or warehouse. Has a water power of about 200 h.p., which can be easily increased to 1,000, at very little expense. The property has a frontage of about 250 feet on the Lachine Canal, as also on the Harbor front, abutting directly on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway on the wharf. Buildings could be erected with a chute to connect with seagoing vessels, some of the largest arriving last season had a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons burthen, which could be loaded or unloaded immediately in front, and handled either to or from the buildings very easily. These ocean vessels every summer crowd the wharves, only a few feet distant, where the river averages thirty-five feet deep. The unsurpassable facilities also offered by the immediately adjacent Lachine Canal in the rear, its unlimited water power, and the facilities of an Elevator (partially finished), for putting in or taking out grain, which could be completed at a small cost, gives the rear of this splendid property as great shipping advantages as the front on the river.

The Grand Trunk Railway, and the constantly increasing steamship service at the front, in addition to other advantages mentioned, makes this a truly desirable property, whose value is constantly increasing, owing to the Harbor and other improvements being made adjacent to this favored site. As a whole it comprises a centre for direct shipment to any part of the world by the St. Lawrence River, its canals and the lakes, or railway routes. For further particulars apply or address

The JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Ltd., William St, Montreal

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, FOR THE COUNTRY, A GIRL about 14 or 15, to do light housework and take charge of a boy 6 years old. Apply 3 Bleury street. 9

WANTED, BY A WHOLSALE. Dry Goods Firm, an office boy; must have some experience and a good writer. Address, stating experience, to M. 908, 'Witness' Office.

MACHINIST WANTED, FIRST-CLASS Tool Maker, steady work. Apply, with references, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd. 9

WANTED, MAN TO DO TINTING AT night. Address at once H.B., 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. Apply with references at 19 St. Mark street. 9

WANTED, A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, to canvass; salary or commission; experience not necessary. Apply 9 to 11 Wednesday, Sun Life Building, Basement. 9

WANTED, SMART YOUTH, AGE 15, AS junior in office; must write good hand. Apply to GIBB & CO., 148 St. James st., after 10 a.m. 9

WANTED, A GIRL TO ATTEND SODA Fountain, one who has had some experience preferred. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning, at BRYSON'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY. 9

WANTED, APPRENTICES FOR DRESSmaking. Apply before 7 p.m., at 45 Tupper street. 9

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl, who wants a good home, in small family; light work; references. Address, with full particulars, to P.O. 768, Montreal. 9

WANTED, A BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE. Apply in own handwriting to Box 101, Point St. Charles. 9

WANTED, BY PRESSMAN, WHO IS ALSO a stereotyper; able to repair printing presses of any kind; 25 years in same office; references given. Address, N. CAMERON, 304 St. Lawrence street.

WANTED, A COOK, TO WASH and Iron; family of two; references required. Apply 1 to 3, or 6 to 8, 273 Bishop street. 8

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL TO HELP WITH housework, and take care of children. Apply 255 Elgin street.

WANTED, GOOD CANVASSERS, Permanent and profitable employment ensured to reliable men. Apply to Subscription Department, The William Drysdale Company, 232 St. James street. 8

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing; references required. Apply at 180 Mansfield street. 8

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT girl, where a housemaid is kept, that will go to country for summer. Apply at 2792 St. Catherine street, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and after 7.30 p.m. 8

WANTED, SMART YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist in kitchen; also boy to wait on table. Apply after 7 p.m., to 168 Mansfield street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; must be good plain cook; references required. Apply 24 Chomedy street. 6

WANTED, A GOOD COOK FOR SUMMER Hotel. Apply to 21 Sussex avenue. 6

WANTED, A COMPETENT HOUSE AND Tablemaid, city references required. Apply 214 Peel street. 6

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 32 St. Mark street. 6

TEACHER WANTED—Applications will be received by the undersigned on or before the 15th instant, for the position of teacher for Grade Two, Elementary, Lachute Academy. Applicants must state experience; also proficency in oral, French, and grade of diploma; salary, $200. JAMES W. RAITT, secretary-treasurer, Box 20, Lachute. 5

WANTED by the School Commissioners of Westmount, a LADY TEACHER, holding Elementary and Kindergarten Diplomas; state experience. Address written application, with testimonials enclosed, to E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-treasurer, P.O. Box 315, Westmount. 6

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, BY RESpectable woman. 38 Aylmer street. 9

WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Young Person (Scotch Protestant), a situation as Upper Housemaid, and to assist with sewing, with a family going to the seaside; references given. Address B.C. 20, 'Witness' Office. 9

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, desires a situation as clerk in a retail grocery; experienced; can handle the French fluently; A1 references. Address C.A.S., 312 Atwater avenue. 8

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English widow, washing, house cleaning, or any kind of work by the day or week. Apply to Mrs. G., 14 Vallee street. 6

A CITY COLLECTOR WITH First-class connections and undoubted references, is open to look after the accounts of one or two additional firms. Address COLLECTOR 24, 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, A SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant in a small family. Apply 17 Latour street.

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, ON THE MOUNTAIN, A SMALL Gold Nugget and Silver Book attached to Chain. Finder kindly return to 229 St. James street. 9

LOST, A POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING $45. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to A. HADRILL, 1251 Dorchester street. 8

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.	20 WORDS	FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.	25 WORDS	FOR 25 CENTS 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals Agents Wanted.	25 WORDS	FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WANT ADS

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,
UP-TOWN STORE:
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, ONE LADY'S BICYCLE, $15.00; two Gentlemen's Wheels, $15.00; cheap. Address G. 124, 'Witness' Office. 9

FOR SALE, A WELL FINISHED GENtleman's Wheel, in perfect order, cheap. Apply 135 Hutchison street. 9

FOR SALE, SILK, SATEEN GINGHAM, Print Blouses, 50c to $1.50; Dress Skirts, canvas staying, well lined, velvet binding, pockets, $1.75 to $2.25. Custom Dressmaking a specialty. McCOY, Cheap Dry Goods, 194 Bleury street. 8

FOR SALE, WALNUT WARDROBE, Easy Chairs, Curtains, Portieres, Hair Mattress, and other household articles; good order. 18 Osborne street. 8

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE, at 28 Mance street; only slightly used; has the tone of a $700 Piano, for $100; makers, Toronto.

FOR SALE, CLEAN CINDERS FOR GARden walks, etc., for carting. 168 McCord street. 6

BARGAINS.—GENTLEMEN'S IMPORTED Underwear, medium sizes, in Balbriggan, Natural Wool and Silk and Wool Mix. On account of slight smoke soil these goods will be sold retail at reductions from wholesale prices. JAS. T. CLARK, Room One, 210 St. James street. 6

FOR SALE, GAS STOVE, 3 ROLL MANGLE and Oak Bedroom Set, good order and cheap. 117 Shuter street. 6

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353. 8

Rooms and Board.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOTEL ON Ottawa River, fine grounds, good boating and fishing, open May 1st; terms moderate. Address J.W., box 2207, Montreal. 6

TO LET, A DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDroom, without board, comfortably furnished, near the centre of city; Gentlemen only. For terms, etc., address K.M., 'Witness' Office. 6

ROOMS AND BOARD — NICELY FURnished rooms, Auer light, good accommodations for single gentleman and married couples, with first class board; terms moderate. 100 Shuter street. 5

Wanted.

WANTED, A SMALL PRINTING PRESS, with the usual outfit of type, for a new beginner. Price must necessarily be low. Address SMALL PRESS, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, A SMALL STOVE TO TAKE to the country for a few months—one suitable to burn wood in preferred. Address SMALL STOVE, 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold Jewellery, etc.; highest price paid. H. PEARSON, 681 Craig, near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 6

Wanted Dressmaking.

DRESSES AND JACKETS MADE by First class English Dressmaker. Tailor-made Gowns and Costumes, $2.50 and $3. MRS. WALSHE, 540 Sanguinet street, near Roy street. 6

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.

Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office.

The Boys' Page.

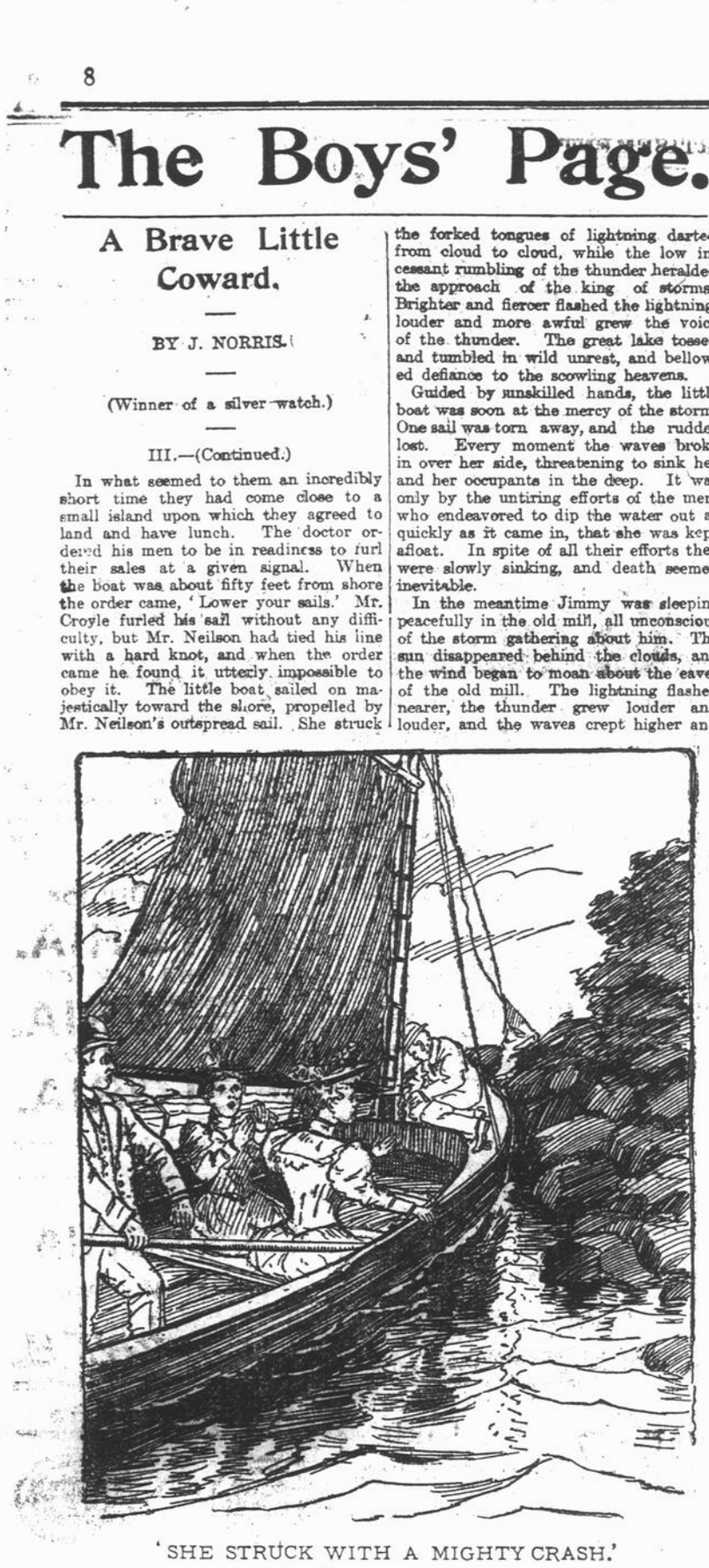
A Brave Little Coward.

BY J. NORRIS.

(Winner of a silver watch.)

III.—(Continued.)

In what seemed to them an incredibly short time they had come close to a small island upon which they agreed to land and have lunch. The doctor ordered his men to be in readiness to furl their sales at a given signal. When the boat was about fifty feet from shore the order came, 'Lower your sails.' Mr. Croyle furled his sail without any difficulty, but Mr. Neilson had tied his line with a hard knot, and when the order came he found it utterly impossible to obey it. The little boat sailed on majestically toward the shore, propelled by Mr. Neilson's outspread sail. She struck



'SHE STRUCK WITH A MIGHTY CRASH.'

with a mighty crash, and the Misses Scriggins screamed in unison. The doctor, who had risen in his excitement, lost his equilibrium and fell overboard. Luckily, he landed right side up, and as the depth of the water was but thirty inches and the length of the doctor's legs was about the same, he was in no immediate danger of finding a watery grave.

After lunch had been partaken of, they amused themselves by exploring the island upon which they had landed. Thus engaged in the work of exploration, they failed to notice the change that had taken place in the weather, until the whistling of the wind through the trees and the pounding of the waves upon the shore warned them that they had lingered too long. Quickly they made their way to the boat, and, casting off, headed for the mainland.

The wind had risen to a gale, and already the lake was flecked with foam. The sun had suddenly become darkened by massive clouds rolling up from the west. The water, blue and sparkling but a few moments ago, seemed black as ink, save where here and there across its surface the breakers gleamed white, like the froth of new milk. Away to the west, growing more and more vivid, the forked tongues of lightning darted from cloud to cloud, while the low incessant rumbling of the thunder heralded the approach of the king of storms. Brighter and fiercer flashed the lightning, louder and more awful grew the voice of the thunder. The great lake tossed and tumbled in wild unrest, and bellowed defiance to the scowling heavens.

Guided by unskilled hands, the little boat was soon at the mercy of the storm. One sail was torn away, and the rudder lost. Every moment the waves broke in over her side, threatening to sink her and her occupants in the deep. It was only by the untiring efforts of the men, who endeavored to dip the water out as quickly as it came in, that she was kept afloat. In spite of all their efforts they were slowly sinking, and death seemed inevitable.

In the meantime Jimmy was sleeping peacefully in the old mill, all unconscious of the storm gathering about him. The sun disappeared behind the clouds, and the wind began to moan about the eaves of the old mill. The lightning flashed nearer, the thunder grew louder and louder, and the waves crept higher and higher along the shore, but still the little sleeper slept on. His curly head was pillowed on one arm; his hat had fallen to the floor. There were traces of tears on his face, but he was all unmindful of the grief that had brought them there.

At length a blinding flash of lightning, instantly followed by a deafening crash of thunder and a torrent of rain, announced the fact that the storm had broken over the old mill. Jimmy sat up and stared wildly about him. Darkness, as of twilight, had set in, and he wondered if he were awake or dreaming. Then he remembered the circumstances under which he had fallen asleep, and his terror of the storm diminished as his resentment against Dr. Hoyle returned. He got up hurriedly and walked over to the end of the old mill, from which he could get a good view of the lake. He peered out through a crack between two boards. The fury of the storm almost took away his breath.

Away to the west, as far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but a mad waste of water, with here and there an island rising dim and lonely above the turbulence and foam. A flash of lightning almost blinded him and he turned his eyes away. For an instant the walls and floor and ceiling of the old mill seemed alive with weird, fantastic shapes, like wriggling, fiery serpents; then all was dark as before. The noise that followed shook the old building to its foundations, and Jimmy's face grew whiter than the froth of the waves outside.

He ventured to look out again. Something caught his eye. His head swam, and he grew sick with fear. He rubbed his eyes and looked more closely. Surely it could not be; no boat would trust itself to such a storm. But, yes; out across the lake, sometimes sinking altogether from sight, sometimes coming into view upon the crest of a wave, a little boat was drifting in the storm. She was broadside to the wind and one sail was flapping wildly from the mast. Jimmy knew enough about lake storms to know that the occupants of that boat were surely drifting to their death if no help were near. Who could they be? Like a flash the conviction came to him—it was Dr. Hoyle and his party.

The keen anguish following Dr. Hoyle's insulting remarks still rankled in Jimmy's heart, and for a moment a light of triumph shone in his eyes. It was for a moment only, and then the great blue eyes grew moist with tears as the tender little heart looked out upon that desolate scene—the awful waste of water, and the helpless, drifting boat. He felt ashamed of that passing thought of triumph, and a great longing took possession of him to send help to his perishing enemies.

What could he do? He could run and inform the villagers, but it was a good half mile to the nearest house, and it was doubtful if the boat could live in such a storm until help should arrive. What could he do? He knocked a loose board from the end of the old mill and put out his head. No other boat was in sight, and no help was near. A thought flashed through his mind—the 'Lily May'—could he manage her? Would he dare fly to the rescue? Those in the boat were his bitterest enemies, so he thought, but what of that? Could he stand idly by and watch them going down to death? He would be a coward if he could do that.

Snatching his hat from the floor he rushed from the friendly shelter of the old mill out into the storm. His mind was made up, and never for a moment afterwards did he swerve from his purpose; never for a moment did presence of mind forsake him. He never thought of death; he only knew that out upon that heaving deep, tossed at the mercy of wind and wave, men and women were going down to death and he must save them.

(To be Continued.)

HOW TO FILE AND KEEP CLIPPINGS.

(Edward W. Curtis, in 'Self Culture.')

One of my friends of studious habits began about ten years ago to save clippings for what is usually called a scrapbook, but which he is making into an encyclopedia. His plan of arranging and preserving his material is so good that I believe many could be helped by knowing the method pursued.

Bound government reports are used for the clippings, as they are mostly of uniform height, their thickness being immaterial. By cutting out three leaves to every one used, the volume when finished will retain its original thickness. The clippings are classified, and each division has its separate volume. Thus all clippings of scientific items are placed in a volume marked 'Science,' and numbered, say, 'XV.' Paste made of flour and cold water is used, for by damping an item with a wet sponge it can easily be removed—an impossibility with any other kind of paste. The clippings are pasted all over the backs and all of the original printing of the book is completely covered, even by pasting strips of white paper over the parts not occupied by the clippings. Both sides of the leaf are utilized. Maps or pictures larger than the page are pasted to the leaf and folded in. Two days after pasting the pages are gone over with a hot flatiron, to dry out all moisture and prevent mould and mildew. In clipping items, a strip of paper an inch longer than the part wanted it always cut. Then, if two or three lines at the end of an article have to be placed at the head of a column, the next clipping, pasted over the inch surplus, will hold the whole securely, narrow strips of only two or three lines being liable to peel off.

The book is paged and its volume number is placed on the back. In indexing no attention is paid to the printed title, but chosen titles are arranged alphabetically, and bear the number of the volume and of the page.

There is absolutely no limit to the number of books in this system and there is no chance of crowding and confusion. When volume XV. is filled, another volume of 'Science' can be started. This may be number XXIII., but the index will always show where everything is. The index may in time have to be rearranged, but all material for such change can be taken from the old index.

The inventor of this system was about eighteen years old when he began to save clippings, and he now has a set of books which he would not exchange for any two encyclopedias published, the articles being fitted to his personal needs. For many years he read the New York 'Sun,' and one of his volumes is filled with the editorials of Charles A. Dana.

THE WARS OF EUROPE.

Of all the European countries Turkey has suffered most from the demon of war during the present century. Until 1898, the Turks had 38 war years, as against 60 of peace. Spain comes next with 31 years, France had 27, Russia 24, Italy 23, England 21, Austria 17, Holland 14, Germany 13 (Prussia proper only 12), Sweden 10, Portugal 10, Denmark 9. Much of this is for reckoning of the first Napoleon.

BOW AND ARROWS.

(Reply to 'Naturalist.')

(1) We gave instructions for making a bow and arrows in the 'Witness,' of April 25.—If you will send your address and two cents in stamps a copy of that date will be mailed to you.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children plump; weak children strong; sick children healthy.

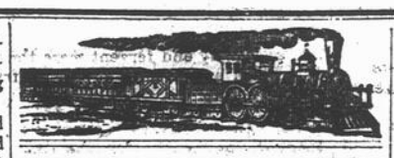
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PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
Whole Wheat Health Bread, a specialty. Once tried, always used.
Cakes, Tarts, Pies, Buns and Rolls, in great variety. Always fresh and of the best materials.
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Builders and Carpenters.

CHAS. FYFE, Established 18 Years
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
Of 22 University st. Phone Up 2407
STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS A SPECIALTY



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

2½ Hours Each Way.

MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal	†7.30 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa	†11.20 a.m.
" "	†9.40 a.m.	" "	†1.10 p.m.
" "	†4.05 p.m.	" "	†6.35 p.m.
" "	*5.50 p.m.	" "	*9.00 p.m.
" Ottawa	†6.25 a.m.	" Montreal	9.50 a.m.
" "	*8.45 a.m.	" "	*11.15 a.m.
" "	†4.20 p.m.	" "	6.50 p.m.
" "	6.35 p.m.	" "	9.45 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

From Vaudreuil to Montreal.
6.34 a.m—Ste. Anne's, Montreal, only. 7.55 a.m.—Lachine and all Intermediate Stations, also Montreal. 10.55 a.m.—All Stations to Montreal. 5.20 p.m. Pt. Claire, Dixie, Lachine, Montreal. 7.12 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.—All Stations to Montreal.

From Montreal to St. Hyacinthe.
9.43 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.—All Stations to St. Hyacinthe.

From St. Hyacinthe to Montreal.
5.27 a.m.—St. Hilaire, Belœil, St. Lambert, Montreal, 8.00 a.m. and 5.40 p.m.—All Stations to Montreal.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, MAY 1st, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:—

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Depart.	*7.05 p.m.	Montreal		*4.20 p.m.	Arrive
Arrive.	8.15 "	St. Hyacinthe		3.10 "	"
"	9.08 "	Drummondville		3.15 "	"
"	12.15 a.m.	Levis		10.55 a.m.	"
"	4.05 "	Riviere du Loup		*7.15 "	"
"	*10.15 "	Campbellton		1.10 "	"
"	x 2.40 p.m.	Moncton		7.35 p.m.	"
"	7.25 "	St. John		4.30 "	Depart
"	7.50 "	Truro		3.20 "	Arrive
"	x 9.55	Halifax		x1.30 "	Depart

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Depart.	x 7.40 a.m.	Montreal		x10.20 p.m.	Arrive
Arrive.	8.55 "	St. Hyacinthe		9.07 "	"
	10.05 "	Drummondville		8.05 "	"
	1.45 p.m.	Levis		4.20 "	"
	6.30 "	Riviere du Loup		11.30 a.m.	Depart

*Daily. xWeek days.

H. A. PRICE,
District Passenger Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street, Montreal.

Shippers can obtain freight rates and other information by applying to

JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent.
Room 113, Board of Trade, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Mountain Climbing.

Swiss Guides have been stationed at Banff, Lakes in the Clouds, and Glacier, for the convenience of tourists wishing to explore the mountains in those vicinities. Ask for copy of "Swiss Guide" folder.

SATURDAY SERVICE TO KNOWLTON, MAGOG AND SHERBROOKE.
Commencing Saturday, May 27th, leave Windsor St. 2.00 p.m. for Sherbrooke via Sutton Junction, Knowlton and Foster, arriving Sherbrooke, 6.30 p.m. This train will return Mondays, leaving Sherbrooke 5.00 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.30 a.m., via Foster, Knowlton and Sutton Junction.

OTTAWA SHORT LINE.
2½ HOURS MONTREAL to OTTAWA.
*Lv. Montreal, 9.45 a.m. Ar Ottawa, 12.15 p.m.
*Lv. Montreal, 4.00 p.m. Ar. Ottawa, 6.30 p.m.
*Lv. Montreal, 4.15 p.m. Ar. Ottawa, 7.45 p.m.
*Week days.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
129 St. James Street (Next Post Office.)

Summer Resorts.

Ottawa House,
CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
The Finest Location on the New England Coast.
B. C. GIBSON.

Hotel Ponce de Leon,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. House is located on beach. Cuisine first-class. Special rates until July 10. S. E. SWEENY, Prop. and Owner

BELLEVUE HOTEL
will be opened JUNE the 1st. First-class board; terms very moderate; near the beech; nice place for bathing, boating, fishing; home comforts. The best hotel for families. Address FERDINAND LEVEILLE Notre-Dame du Portage.

CAMP POCAHONTAS
ON FERN LAKE, N.Y.
Hunting, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Steam Launch and Boat Livery in connection. Send for Circular.
FRED. L. HINDS, Prop'r.
Ausable Forks, N.Y.

SUNNYSIDE FARM,
PERU, N. Y.
Delightfully located near Lake Ausable Chasm. Catholic Summer School; good fishing and hunting. For particulars, write, F. DAVARN.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED; WILL be ready for first of June. Apply to WM. THOMPSON, Knowlton, P.Q. 6

BOARD, FOR SUMMER MONTHS; pleasant large house with all conveniences, near river; nice shade trees; first-class board, boats and good fishing; about ten minutes' walk from stations; 4 trains daily; terms moderate. For particulars apply to Mrs. J. C. LORANGE, Huntingdon, P.Q. 6

BEACONSFIELD—A COUPLE OF FURnished Cottages To Let, containing nine rooms, with water connections in kitchen. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street. 5

THE 'AVENUE HOUSE,' LAKESIDE, IS now open, under new management. For particulars and terms, apply to MRS. MAFFRE, Lakeside. 3



REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Koemun	4,500 tons
SS. Amarynthia	5,500 "	SS. Lakonia (B't'l)	7,500 "
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,300 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	SS. Salacia	7,000 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	6,300 "		

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New Steamer Building.....7,500 "

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From MONTREAL.
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....May 3
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....May 10
SS. TRITONIA.....May 17
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....May 24
SS. SALACIA.....May 31
Agents—Glasgow ....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
SS. KILDONA.....April 14
SS. IONA.....April 21
SS. HURONA.....April 28
SS. PLANET MERCURY.....May 9
STEAMER.....May 16
SS. KILDONA.....May 23
STEAMER.....May 30
From MONTREAL.
SS. DEVONA (cold storage).....May 5
SS. CANADIA.....May 12
SS. CERVONA (cold storage).....May 19
SS. EUXINIA.....May 26
SS. IONA (cold storage).....June 2
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA.....May 11
(Or other steamer.)
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. ST. MARNOCK.....May 10
(Or other steamer.)
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. ESCALONA.....May 20
AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne: A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
LORD LINE—To Cardiff.
Regular Sailings during the coming Season
From MONTREAL.
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT.....May 10
SS. LORD IVEAGH.....May 24
SS. LONDONDERRY.....June 7
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL



RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV CO QUEBEC LINE

Quebec, single $3.00.
Return, $5.00.
$1.50. Second Class, $1.50
Steamers leave week days at 7 p.m.

HAMILTON LINE.
Steamer leaves every Thursday at 4 p.m. for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Bay of Quinte, Toronto, and Hamilton and intermediate ports.
LOW RATES
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Leaves Quebec every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.
For further information apply to
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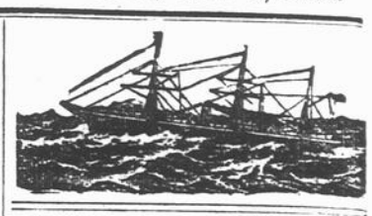
To CARILLON and way ports. Str. 'Duchess of York' every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m. from Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth street.
To HAWKESBURY, PAPINEAUVILLE and OTTAWA, &c., Str. 'Princess,' every TUESDAY and FRIDAY 6.30 p.m. from Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth street.
Passengers and Freight carried at the lowest rates.
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Leave Boston every Wednesday.
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PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
April 28..	*MANCHESTER CITY (new)	May 13
May 13..	*MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE	June 1
May 24..	*MANCHESTER TRADER	June 17
June 1..	*MANCHESTER CITY (new)	June 21
....	MANCHESTER PORT (new)	June 29

*Fitted with cold storage.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE and FURNESS LINE.
Montreal, Antwerp and Hamburg proposed sailings are:

From Antwerp.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
....	MAYFLOWER	May 10
May 25..	*HELENE-RICKMERS	May 26
May 5..	SYLVIANA	May 30
May 15..	*SOPHIE RICKMERS	June 13
May 25..	ANTWERP CITY	June 20
June 5..	*AKABA	June 30

And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.
*The above sail for Hamburg direct.
Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th each month.
For full particulars as to Freight, etc., apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited,
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Toronto Agency: R. DAWSON HARLING.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.'s Steamers

BEAVER LINE.
Regular Weekly Sailings Between
MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool	Steamers	From Montreal
....	LAKE ONTARIO	Tues., May 2
....	LAKE SUPERIOR	Wed., " 17
....	A Steamer	" " 24
Wed., May 17	LAKE ONTARIO	Thur., June 1
....	LAKE HURON	Wed., " 7

Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, single, $42.50 to $50. Return, $80 to $90
Second " " $32.50. $61.75.
Steerage—Outward, $22.50. Prepaid, $24.

DOMINION LINE
Regular Lines of First-class Steamships.
MONTREAL to BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
*SS. MERRIMAC.....May 6
*SS. MONTFORT....." 11
SS. MONTEREY....." 18
SS. MEMNON....." 25
SS. MONTEAGLE.....June 1
*Cold storage.
MONTREAL to LONDON.
SS. MONTENEGRO.....May 6
SS. YOLA....." 13
SS. MELROSE....." 20
SS. MOUNT ROYAL....." 27

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A limited number of cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.
For rates of freight and all other particulars apply to
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DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
SCOTSMAN	May 13, 9 a.m	May 13, 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER	May 20, 9 a.m.	May 20, 6 p.m.
DOMINION	June 3, 9 a.m.	June 3, 6 p.m.
SCOTSMAN	June 17, 9 a.m.	June 17, 6 p.m.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thur., May 4.	CANADA	May 17, 4.00 p.m.
Thur., May 18.	NEW ENGLAND	May 31, 3.30 p.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards, single; $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 and $37.50 single; $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to
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17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, viâ St. John, Portland, Halifax or Boston.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, viâ New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via New York, 1st Saloon and rail, only $115.
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Sailing lists, etc., on application. Steamers are rapidly filling up for months of May and June.
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THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE.

BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SERANUS.)

(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

No wonder that old Mikel, the forest-ranger of the nineteenth century, should so reverence and adore the habitation of his ancestors, built in the seventeenth. The triangular garden was sodded, carefully swept clean of fallen leaves, in itself no light task, inasmuch as the October winds were playing sad havoc with maple and oak and brown pine tassel, and bore in its centre a kind of piled-up grotto of most beautiful rough blocks of serpentine and native marble that only required polishing to render them highly lustrous, smooth, and of the richest colors. Upon the top of this cairn, or grotto—it was neither the one nor the other, yet something like both—stood an image of a Cupid, rudely carved from the same gray stone that composed the dwellinghouse and offices. The Cupid was sadly out of place in this remote and lonely region. But he doubtless served to carry the memory back to the gay gardens of the luxurious France from which his creator had come. This was no less a person than Pere Chaletot (the chaplain and confidential friend of Messire Jules-Gaspard-Noel-Ovide Delaunay-Colombière Caron, a character whose fame had reached old Mikel by word of mouth and document, who had been steward, priest, carver, dispenser, tutor, purveyor, overseer, draughtsman, gamekeeper and physician, all in one. Carved seats that had originally been stumps of gigantic trees surrounded the grotto, also the work of the accomplished Père Chaletot, and the greatest care and wealth of imagination had evidently been spent on their production. One was an armchair, deep, capacious, luxurious, and, in place of cushions, large growths of moss, emerald green, brown, and gray, filled in all its corners. Another was a sentry-box open at the roof; this one having clearly been adapted from the hollow trunk of a decaying tree, and furnished now with a seat inside, and more cushions of moss for the back and shoulders. A third was as much as possible like a box at the opera, having a horseshoe-shaped ledge in front, upon which it used doubtless to please the Reverend Father and his pupils and protégés to lean, under the impression that they were about to witness a performance of a new comedy or an airy ballet du cour. Whitened, some of them, by rain and storm and old age, ant-eaten and mouldering the others, these strange carven seats seemed always waiting for the arrival of guests who never came, guests who, when they did appear, might prove but ghosts.

The Cupid, wan and cold and wizened, gazed ruefully—or so it seemed—upon the circle of fast-decaying seats that had not been occupied for so long, not since the grandson of Sieur Jules-Gaspard le Caron celebrated his coming of age by trying to work a fountain under the grotto, and inducing all the household to come down and give the invention welcome. Alas! the birthday was in November, and the water froze while the guests sat around shivering, waiting for the first glittering drops to fall, catching the light as they fell, and reminding them of the sparkling jets some of the older ones had seen in the country of the fleur-de-lis, now receding further and further into oblivion. The birthday was in November, and Cupid looked as he felt, intensely cold, and would have been glad of some straw tied about him as they tied up the urns and flowers in France, but nobody thought of it.

At the apex of the triangle of sward, just where Mikel's footpath came to an end, stood a little shrine or raised crucifix, with a rudely-carved figure of the Saviour upon it, also the work of the gifted Chaletot. At one time the crucifix had been gilded, and some touches of color had been added to the face of the suffering Christ; but in Mikel's time, though he had looked often and carefully, he had never been able to detect either gold-leaf or carmine upon its wasted and unsymmetrical proportions. A gravel-walk bordered the sward, separating it from the thick plantation and the long terrace that swept from one end to the other of the Manoir itself. Three flower-beds cut in the shape of the royal lilies of France—beloved France! according to Sir William Temple, 'Ce noble et fertile royaume, le plus favorisé par la nature de tous ceux qui soit au monde'—and a fourth representing a crown, testified to the unimpeached loyalty of the high-bred gentleman under whose supervision they had probably been cut out in Canadian turf.

But neither curious carven seat, nor design of crown and lily, nor shape of stone crucifix, recalled to the mind the fair country seats of France so much as the long Manoir itself; nearly two hundred feet from end to end, and its two tall towers at either side seventy feet in height. The exact miniature of many a French chateau in style, it was only a miniature after all, its dimensions being far inferior to those of the Chateau of Pierrefonds, for example, built in feudal times and restored by the late Napoleon III., or the magnificent Chateau of Vincennes, surrounded by the orthodox towered wall and moat, or the smaller Chateau of Luynes, in which died its owner, Albert de Luynes, in the year 1621, of fever. It was over the body of this Albert de Luynes that two of his 'valets de chambre' fought at cards while they were feeding the horses which were carrying him to his burial. The terrace, the two end towers, rounded in true feudal fashion, the central cluster of similar turrets or towers, and the innumerable small windows, doors, steps and pointed rods on the roof that once had borne flags, were all more or less faithful reproductions of the country chateaux that dotted the beautiful plains, and crowned the wooded hills, and nestled in the corn-clad valleys of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But while the plan was correct, the building itself had been evidently far from satisfactory in the matter of duly quarrying, laying, cementing and piling the stone, and in details of measurement, allowance for shrinkage, and proportion. Gaps in the cold gray stone were frequent, and the whole building had sunk a foot or more beneath the original level of the turf. The walls, though enormously thick in some places, had all fallen away from the perpendicular, and but little glass, and that, of course, of a rude description, could be found in the windows. The upper portion was the best preserved, and if a line had been drawn cuting off the ten feet at the top, the lower part would have passed for some vacated farm or battered grange, so ordinary was that section of the building where the long windows opened on the wooden terrace.

The result of the inefficient architectural ability of the builders and mason who emigrated with Mikel's ancestors was that the present ruin, for practically it was little more, presented an older appearance than many of the châteaux in France built seventy or a hundred years before. The absence of friendly green, too, debarred it from ever assuming the softened and venerable aspect of the ivy-clad ruins of France. Like the old age of poverty, there were here none of the caressing and becoming laces of Nature which resemble the soft gems and placid satins attendant on age in riches. The house was like a hag, shorn of youth, and without old age's charms. Despite the human sentiment that clung around it, one could hardly deem it haunted, for few spirits would care to revisit a spot so desolate, so open, so barren, so forbidding. Yet there may have been occasions when the spirit of Sieur Jules-Gaspard-Noël-Ovide-Delaunay-Colombière Caron re-visited in glimpses of a cold, relentless, bitter Canadian moon, the place where so many dreams had been lived down, so many plans overruled, so many hardships endured, so much quiet heroism displayed, so much tenderness, chivalry, honor, true courtesy and loyal sentiment shown to women, to children, to old age, to voyageur, to 'coureur du bois,' to missionary, to trader, to soldier, to peasant; and so much honest religion practiced, from Sunday morning at half-past six, when Père Chaletot rang a bell himself, summoning the family and servants to early Mass in a room commonly called the chapel, till Saturday night, when a kind of valedictory service for the entire week was held at seven o'clock in the same place. Every morning the good father roused his colony in like manner, and many and fervent were the prayers offered up for ships at sea, for friends and retainers many miles distant in wood or upon water, against fever, against Iroquois, against famine, against war, and thanksgiving hearty for the daily food that, killed by gun and rod and ready knife and net, made up in quantity what the epicurean tastes of the whole household demanded in quality.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE MARBLE SPOUT.

(Clara J. Denton, in 'Sunday-School Times.')

(Concluded.)

The next day the palace clock began to strike as usual in its slow measured way, and the people counted the strokes aloud, as had become their custom. When the twelfth peal sounded, the crowd surged forward, for that was the signal for the milk to flow. But, lo! there came another clang of the bell, the clock had struck thirteen, and there was no milk pouring its white sweetness out of the marble spout! Then a great cry arose from the people; but the lord high chamberlain quickly mounted to the top of the wall, and spoke to them thus:

'You know, my friends, the people of Mabiseau always obey its laws even to the last letter. As soon as the clock strikes twelve again, you will find the milk coming out of the spout as usual; but, meanwhile, go to your homes, and wait quietly until it is time for the clock to strike again.'

So the people obeyed, and went home quietly, but returned the following day, and waited before the marble spout. This they did many days, but the clock still continued striking thirteen, and the king was still unheard from.

Then the lord high chamberlain, watching always from his palace windows, saw with joy that the crowd of beggars daily smaller. He sent trusty messengers to enquire into the matter, and learned that the beggars had found work, and therefore no longer needed the gift of milk. So the cows were taken from the stables, and driven away, a few at a time, into the country, and given to poor men with families. At last, there were only two blind old beggars left at the gate, and these the lord high chamberlain sent into the country to be cared for until their hour came to die.

But one day, amid the sweet peace and contentment that now reigned throughout Mabiseau, a messenger came running to the lord high chamberlain, saying:

'The king and his fleet are sailing into the bay.'

The poor man's heart was full of misgivings.

'Now,' he said, 'all my work will be undone.'

Nevertheless, he put on his robes of state, and, accompanied by the whole court, went forth in great pomp to meet the king.

When they approached the shore, the lord high chamberlain nearly wept with fear, for he expected the air would be rent with the bellowing of cows and the bleating of calves. But he heard only the beating of drums and the blaring of trumpets. When, at last, the king's ship touched the pier, and he walked down the plank, the lord high chamberlain saw that he carried in one hand an axe, in the other a saw and a hammer.

When the king had embraced the lord high chamberlain, he turned to his court, and said:

'I have learned much since I left you. I have been to a country where no man is given anything unless he is sick or aged, where every man must work for what he has. My ships are loaded with saws, hammers, and axes, which I will sell to my people, and teach them how to use them.'

When the lord high chamberlain and the king were alone in the king's private room, the lord high chamberlain told him the story of the clock.

The king looked at him with a twinkle in his eye.

'Ah!' he said, 'thine is a wise head, and thirteen is a lucky number for the people of this land.'

'But did they leave the marble spout there always, and did the clock go on striking thirteen forever?' you ask.

Well, 'maybe so.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

THREE GREAT THINGS.

1. Great Goodness.—Oh, how great is thy goodness which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee, which thou hast wrought for them that put their trust in thee. Ps. xxxi., 19. Goodness not as an attribute of God, but the fulness of good which He has in store for His people. They are to be satisfied with goodness. (Ps. lxv., 4.) Paul prayed that God would fulfil to His people every desire of goodness. (II. Thess. i., 11.)

2. Great Tenderness.—Great are thy tender mercies, O Lord. (Ps. cxix., 156.) The Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercies. (Jas. v., 11.) The root-meaning of the word is the 'tenderest love'; God's loving, yearning, tender compassions, He crowns with lovingkindness and tender mercies. (Ps. ciii., 4.) Very great are His mercies. (I. Chron. xxi., 13.) Manifold. (Neh. ix., 27.) His compassions (same word as tender mercies) fail not. Lam. iii., 22. What God is, we are to be. See I. Pet. iii., 8; Col. iii., 12; Eph. iv., 32. To be like Jesus, there must be patience, forbearance and kindness toward those whose imperfections are a trial to us. There must also be great tenderness in reproving wrongdoing.

3. Great Power.—Great is our Lord, and mighty in power. (Ps. cxlvii., 5; Nah. i., 3.) Mighty in strength. (Job ix., 4.) The power of God is the ability of God. He is able to do all things, and we linked with His power by faith, are able to do all things that He wills us to do. He made the earth, (Jer. x., 12), Redeemed, (Neh. i., 10.), and keeps (I. Peter i., 5) by His power. He makes known the exceeding greatness of His power to usward in Christ, the power which worketh in us. (Eph. i., 19; iii., 20.) May our desire be that of the Psalmist. (Ps. lxiii., 1 to 3.)

HERE AND THERE.

Here is the darkness, here the toil,
There is the light and rest.
Here is the faith with many a foil,
There is full sight confess'd.

Here is the knowledge gained by grief,
There it is crowned with joy;
Here is the pleasure marr'd and brief,
There is has no alloy.

Here is the cloud and the binding shower,
There the clear shining sky;
Here is the swiftly fleeting hour,
There is eternity.

—H. Hallett-Bucknole.

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Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.

And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Great benefit is derived by taking a cup of Bovril daily. There is 50 times more nourishment in it than in the same quantity of home made tea or extract of meat.

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The only reliable roof for our climate—20 years' proof.

.....ADVANTAGES.....

FIREPROOF. No gravel to fill drains or spouts. Smooth snows blow off it. Any defect located at once, easily repaired.

Roofs guaranteed 10 years, $3.25 per square.
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Apply 309 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

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While You're Asleep Laxa-Liver Pills Work.

They cause neither grip nor gripe,—Cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and make you feel better in the morning.

People won't have the old griping, nauseating, sickening, purgative pills, once they try Laxa-Liver Pills.

These little fellows act so easily and nicely, yet so promptly and effectually, that they have become general favorites.

If you're troubled with Constipation or Biliousness—driven to distraction with Sick Headache—suffer from Dyspepsia or Indigestion—if you're appetite is poor, tongue coated, breath bad—just take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring. It will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe. Make you feel better in the morning.

MRS. J. CALBERT, Nouvelle, P. Q., says:—"I can fully recommend Laxa-Liver Pills, as they have done me a world of good for headache and constipation." Price 25c. all druggists.

Montreal Street Railway Company.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of bituminous coal (slack and run-of-mine), for use in the Company's power house, on William street, in the city of Montreal; price to be per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered in carts over Company's scale into boiler room of power house; daily deliveries commencing on the first day of June next. Tenders, addressed to the Company and marked 'Tender for Bituminous Coal,' will be received up to noon of

WEDNESDAY, THE 10th INSTANT.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MARTIN H. WATTS, Secretary.

Montreal, May 3rd, 1899

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AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

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Richelieu Renal Mineral Water

Nature's Remedy for the Cure of BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CORPULENCY, and all Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder.

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WELL TRAINED ANIMALS.

'You've seen my little dog chasing his own tail, and trying to bite it, haven't you?'

'Yes, all dogs do that.'

'I know; but they don't do it as 'Fido' does. He heard us one day call it his swallow-tail act, and now he never does it till after six o'clock.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Gruel for influenza colds, for nursing mothers, children, and invalids, should always be made from Robinson's Patent Groats. It has a reputation of over eighty years. Sample tin free. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 9

She—'What made them think the sailor stuck to his post?'

He—'Because I suppose, his eyes were glued to the spot.'

Thanks are due to the nurse who makes gruel from Robinson's Patent Groats, instead of oatmealr it has much more relish. 9

THE NEW OFFICE BOY.

'Jimmy, how old are you?'

'I'm ten.'

'Ten? How long have you been ten?'

'Aw—I'e been ten more'n a year.'

Is baby thriving? No. Then, why don't you try Robinson's Patent Barley. All doctors and nurses who have tried it, speak well of it. Write for large free sample. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 9

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

'Would you call Uncle Amos a stingy man?'

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A. D. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

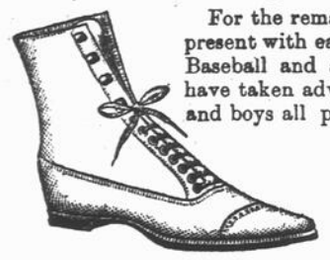
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The Leathers, Linings, Threads and Workmanship used in our Footwear are of a dependable character, coupled with lowest prices and always backed up by our guarantee of your money back if not satisfactory.

A FEW PRICES:

Boys' School Boots, Solid Leather, Screw Nailed Soles, easy shapes; size, 11 to 13, 95c a pair.

Extra value, size, 1 to 5, $1.10 a pair.

Boys' Boston Calf, our special line, great wearers, extra value for $1.25 a pair.

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'Special Value Bicycles'

WORLD FAMED CAVALIERS
$30.00.

Boys JUVENILES Girls
$20. $25. $27.50.

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ABBE ROUXEL'S FUNERAL.

NINE BISHOPS AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PRIESTS PRESENT.

The immense number of prelates and priests from all parts of Canada and the United States who attended the funeral service of the late Rev. Abbé Rouxel, in the Church of Notre Dame, this morning fully corroborated what has been repeated since his death concerning his widespread connections and the respect and esteem in which he was held by the whole Catholic clergy of North America. Almost every diocese in the Dominion and the United States was represented.

Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the ceremony, being assisted on the throne by Mgr. Racicot, vicar-general, and the Rev. Canon Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Mgr. Decelles, coadjutor bishop of St. Hyacinthe, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Abbé Garneau, secretary of the Archdiocese of Quebec, with deacon and sub-deacon.

The other bishops present were Mgr. Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke; Mgr. Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse; Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet; Macdonald, Bishop of Alexandria; McDonnell, Bishop of Charlottetown; Beaven, Bishop of Springfield; Michaud, Coadjutor Bishop of Burlington.

Among the other clergymen present were Mgr. Hamel, of Quebec; Canon Bernard, Vicar-General of St. Hyacinthe; Canon Baril, of Three Rivers; Father Varilly, Vicar-General of Chatham; Canons Archambault, Leclerc, Trepannier, Marechal, Beland, Bouillon.

All the religious orders, including Jesuits, Oblats, Franciscans, Redemptorists, Trappists, Dominicans, etc., were represented by delegates, as well as all the communities of women.

The music was furnished by the students of the Theological Seminary, of the Seminary of Philosophy and of the Montreal College.

Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the absoute, and before the singing of the solemn Libera, he addressed the large congregation. He referred to the heavy loss which the death of Abbé Rouxel constituted for the Church in Canada. Deceased had been a priest according to the heart of God, a theologian of marvellous science, whose humility was as great as his learning. An indefatigable worker, he was always ready to help both his superiors and the humblest of his disciples. Meek and full of charity, he had always been a model for his confreres. Having sought silence and oblivion all his life, he was now receiving after his death honors equal to those bestowed upon the princes of the Church. This large gathering of bishops, prelates and priests was a brilliant testimony to his virtues and merit. Unknown to the outside world, Abbé Rouxel had, nevertheless, exercised a material influence on the people, and even the governments, by the consultations furnished from the quietness of his solitude. After mentioning the calm and resignation with which deceased had accepted death, the Archbishop concluded by thanking the bishops and clergy for their presence.

The Libera was then chanted, after which the remains were conveyed to the vaults of the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street, for interment, several hundred priests joining in the funeral procession.

BAND PRACTICE ON THURSDAY.

A practice of the massed bands for the grand musical entertainment of May 23 will take place at the Drill Shed on Thursday evening, of this week.

An order issued by Lieut.-Col. Roy requests officers attending the exhibition of Gibson's pictures at Her Majesty's Theatre, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Day Nursery, to do so in uniform—mess dress.

THE ST. LAMBERT FATALITY.

An inquest was held in the General Hospital chapel, yesterday afternoon, on the remains of Mr. Joseph Noel, who was killed at St. Lambert on Saturday night. The facts brought out were as already stated, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death.' The deceased was to have been married yesterday to a young woman of South Durham.

A GRAND TRUNK APPOINTMENT.

Mr. James Powell has been appointed chief draughtsman of the motive power department of the Grand Trunk Railway. The appointment is a well-merited one, Mr. Powell having been connected with the department as chief clerk for many years. The selection of Mr. Powell for this position is another instance of Mr. Morse's desire to make use of all Grand Trunk employees he can without going from home.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The G. N. W. Telegraph Company has opened an office at Hudson Heights. This should be a great convenience to the summer residents there.

TO RECEIVE A GOLD MEDAL.

London, May 9.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says the gold medal of the American Telegraphic Society will be presented to Sir John Murray, the celebrated naturalist on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in June. The presentation will be made by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADERS.

Chicago, May 9.—With secret initiatory exercises, the well-known woman suffrage leaders, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, have been made members of the American Woman's Relief Corps, No. 31,

LIEUT.-COL. SPENCE RESIGNS.

Brantford, Ont., May 9.—Lieut.-Col. Spence for a number of years in command of the 38th Dufferin Rifles, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Major Wilkes, next in command, who has been actively identified with the Canadian militia since 1877, and was a member of the Queen's Own at the time of the North-West rebellion.

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB

Official Fixtures For 1899—New Trophies and Prizes Donated.

GENERAL HANDICAP RACES A NEW FEATURE—RACES FOR BOYS ONLY.

A very important meeting of the sailing committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was held last Saturday evening, when the yachting prospects of the coming season were discussed and the summer programme completed. Eventually the following official fixtures were arranged:—

Saturday, May 13.—Twenty-foot racing class. The 'Dominion,' 'Speculator' and the 'Strathcona' will be ready for Saturday, so that there are prospects of good races.

Saturday, May 20.—Twenty-foot racing class and the first race for the twenty-two foot one-design class.

Wednesday, May 24, morning.—Twenty-foot racing class. Afternoon—Larks, seventeen-foot knockabouts and the twenty-foot racing class.

Saturday, May 27. — Seventeen-foot knockabouts, twenty-foot racing class and twenty-five-foot and larger classes.

Saturday, June 3.—Twenty-foot racing class, twenty-two-foot one-design class and general handicap race.

Saturday, June 10.—Seventeen-foot knockabout class and twenty-two-foot racing class.

Monday to Friday, June 12 to 16.—The 'White Bear' and the 'Dominion' contest for Commodore Ross's trophy.

Saturday, June 17.—Larks, twenty-foot racing class, and twenty-two-foot one-design class.

Saturday, June 24. — Seventeen-foot knockabout class, twenty-foot racing class and general handicap race.

Saturday, Dominion Day, July 1, morning.—Lord Strathcona's cup. Afternoon—Larks and twenty-foot racing class.

Saturday, July 8—Seventeen-foot knockabout class, twenty-foot racing class.

Saturday, July 15.—Twenty-foot racing class, twenty-two-foot one-design class.

Monday to Wednesday, July 15 to 19.—Seawanhaka trials.

Saturday, July 22.—General squadron cruise.

Wednesday to Saturday, July 26 to 29.—Seawanhaka International yacht races.

Saturday, Aug. 12.—Larks, seventeen-foot knockabout class, general handicap race.

Saturday, Aug. 19.—Hamilton cup races Seventeen-foot knockabout and twenty-two-foot classes will race for this trophy.

Saturday, Aug. 26.—Reserved for squadron cruise to Lake of Two Mountains.

The Lark races are for the little boats built by amateurs during the winter and the sailing committee has determined, although the boys are not members of the yacht club, to give them several races for handsome money prizes. There will be no entrance fee and the only restriction will be that the crew be not over eighteen years of age. Consequently the Lark races are for boys only.

The seventeen-foot knockabouts have received a great deal of attention. They have seven races. Each of these races has distinct and separate prizes. In addition to these in the races of Saturdays, May 27, June 10, 24, July 8 and Aug. 12, points will be given for places in these races and the winner of the highest number of points in the series will receive a prize. This and the twenty-foot racing class will practically be racing steadily right up to the time of the international contest.

The twenty-two-foot one-design boats have been given five races, three of these races namely June 3, 17 and July 15 will form the series.

The larger class of boats have got a preliminary race for Saturday, May 27, and should it be found that many of them turn out, further fixtures will be arranged.

The new feature of this year's fixtures is the general handicap races. These will be open to all boats, except the seventeen, twenty and twenty-two foot classes, and it is specially intended to give the older boats, which have now no regular class, and the cruising boats an opportunity to come out altogether and have good racing.

There are two squadron cruises. The first is fixed for July 22. This will be to Ile Perrault, but if the day be very fine it will be as far as the Soulanges Canal. On this day it is full moon. The second cruise is to the Lake of Two Mountains.

No fixtures have been made for Aug 5 as this is the date of the Valois regatta and the Valois sailing committee has promised good races.

The cup known as the old vice-commodore's cup, and the Girouard Tankard were finally won last year and now Mr. E. K. Green, the vice-commodore, has kindly come forward and offered to present a prize for the encouragement of the knockabouts and the one-design class.

The hon. secretary, Mr. H. Eadie, has also volunteered a trophy, which he wishes the sailing committee to arrange for in some way, for the best helmsman.

This is something new and the committe has not yet decided how to award it, but it is probable that the one who crosses the starting line first in the most races throughout the season will win the trophy.

Mr. Campbell Nelles has also offered, should there be any trial races for the Seawanhaka contest, to present a pair of binoculars to the skipper of the winning boat.

A DANGEROUS STAIRCASE.

Complaints have been made that the stairs, cases and railings leading to the Mountain 'lookout' are in a dangerous condition. A 'Witness' representative visited the mountain on Saturday, and found that all the complaints were justified. In several places steps are missing, two and three at a time, and broken or decayed railings render the structure quite unsafe.

WILL NOT COME.

Word was received on Saturday by the secretary of the committee for the Queen's birthday tattoo from Lieut.-Colonel MacLean, of St. John, N.B., who was in town last week, that the 62nd Fusiliers had abandoned their proposed Montreal trip. The non-commissioned officers who were requested to obtain the views of the men decided against the trip, and the men agreed with them. The feeling was that they would prefer to have the day to themselves.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

A fourteen-year-old lad named Henry Hamelin, was run down by a G. T. R. train at the Vinet street crossing, a little after eight o'clock last evening, and was fortunate in escaping with a broken arm and injured rib. The former was set at the General Hospital, where, however, Hamelin declined to remain as a patient.

MORE PULP MILLS.

New pulp mills are likely to be built near Ottawa. A well known Ottawa lumber merchant, and at one time an alderman of that city, stated last evening that Mr. J. L. Whitcomb, of New York, had recently visited Ottawa, and in company with several local capitalists, looked over various possible sites for new pulp mills. He explained that Mr. Whitcomb was acting on behalf of several newspaper publishers in the United States, and some Montreal capital was also represented. The site which commended itself to the visitor was at Britannia, and Ottawa capitalists were assured that the place would be recommended as suitable for large pulp mills.

ST. HENRI.

THE STRIKE AT THE COTTON MILLS OVER.

The strike of frame spinners at the Merchants' Cotton Mills, which threatened to spread to other departments of the factory, has been settled, the strikers accepting the conditions offered by the management. The wages in the spinning-room will be advanced five per cent, as offered in the statement posted before the strikers went out. This morning over a hundred and twenty young women and boys, being about all the strikers, returned to their work, and the mill is running as usual.

Mayor Guay, has returned from Quebec, having accomplished the purpose of his mission, which was to obtain the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to the by-law granting a bonus of $35,000, to Messrs. Tooke Bros.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. W. Buckland, of Eastman, was the preacher at St. Thomas's Church on Sunday evening last.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Three Rivers, was in the city to-day on his way to Cornwall, to attend the Presbyterian synod.

Mr. Charles Alexander, whose illness has confined him to the house for several days past, was able to be at business for a short time this forenoon.

Captain Skrimshire, of the Dominion Line R.M.S. 'Scotsman,' was heartily welcomed at the Board of Trade to-day by many prominent shippers. This is the captain's first trip to port this year.

The announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Mr. Henri Sauriol, of the 'Presse,' to an estimable young lady of Dorchester street. May 27 is mentioned in connection with the event.

Mr. Macfarlane Brockett, of Glasgow, who sang at St. James Methodist Church on Sunday, greatly pleased every one by his beautiful singing. Mr. Brockett is the possessor of a fine lyric tenor voice, of exceptionally sympathetic quality, and which he uses with the skill of an artist. He appeared to great advantage in Mendelssohn's 'If with all your hearts,' Adam's 'Star of Bethlehem,' and 'Seek ye the Lord,' the choral part of the latter being finely sung by the choir of the Church under the direction of the organist, Mr. W. J. Birks.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, May 9.—The 'Soir' is to be the name of the new Liberal French paper, to be published daily at Three Rivers.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, pastor of the Methodist Church, had an interview, this afternoon, with the Hon. Messrs. Marchand and Duffy, in relation, probably, to the Fox Bay settlers, of Anticosti.

Arbor Day will be quietly celebrated to-morrow in the Quebec district. The official part of the celebration will consist in the planting of some seventy-five maple trees on the jail grounds. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Jetté will preside and most of the Cabinet Ministers will be present.

The Hon. H. T. Duffy, commissioner of Public Works, is laid up in his room at the Parliament Buildings, by a serious indisposition.

It is stated that at the next meeting of the Provincial Cabinet Mr. C. Roy, advocate, of Montmagny, will be appointed prothonotary of the Superior Court of that district, jointly with Mr. Amede E. Beaulieu, to replace the late Mr. Bender.

MORE GALICIANS.

LARGE PARTY REACHES HALIFAX THIS MORNING.

Halifax, N.S., May 9.—The Hamburg-American steamer 'Brasilia' arrived this morning after an uneventful voyage of ten days from Hamburg. She has 1,400 Galician immigrants who are now landing and will be forwarded by to-day's train to Montreal. Fourteen cases of measles developed during the voyage. The 'Brasilia' sailed for New York at three o'clock.

MUST OBSERVE THE SABBATH.

Saginaw, Mich., May 9.—On Sunday afternoon the police enforced the state law prohibiting Sunday work, by stopping the unloading of the steam barge 'Miami.' Mr. Seidell, vice-president of the 'Longshoremen's Union, made the complaint. He says the 'Pauley,' of the same line, which had been discharging her cargo on Sunday, will be barred hereafter, as will also other boats coming into the river. Captain Huiser says it is the first time in twenty-three years that he has been interfered with.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Leyland line SS. Sheikh, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, from Portland.

The Lake Superior, with 1,150 Doukhobors, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Thomson Line SS. Cervona, from Newcastle on the 26th ult., passed Father Point inwards yesterday at 12.15 p.m.

New York, May 9.—Arrived Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

Hong Kong, May 9.—The C.P.R. SS. Empress of Japan, arrived here at 3 p.m. yesterday for Vancouver.

The Black Diamond Line SS. Bonavista arrived in port yesterday morning, looking much improved. During the winter months she has been completely overhauled to suit the requirements of the voyageurs to tthe Maritime Provinces. The Bonavista will sail to-day for Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, C.B., and St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MONTFORT.

The twin screw steamer Montfort, constructed by Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow, for Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.'s Bristol and Montreal trade, attained a speed of 13 knots during her trials. The Montfort, which is due in port to-day, is a sister ship to the Monteagle, built by Palmer's for the same owners.

STEAMSHIP LINES' AGREEMENT.

Hartlepool, England, May 8.—The Hamburg-American and Furness Steamship Lines have entered into an agreement, under which the Montreal traffic of the Hamburg American line will be placed under the control of the Furness line on the Canadian side of the Atlantic.

CANADIAN CATTLE BOAT LAUNCHED.

The London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, launched from their yard at Govan last week, a large steel screw steamer for the Messrs. Donaldson Brothers' Canadian cattle and cargo trade. This is the second steamer the firm has built for Messrs. Donaldson Brothers, within the last two years, and is a fine specimen of a cargo and cattle boat. The upper deck throughout is fitted for cattle, and the main deck is arranged so that it also can be used for cattle. The steam winches are placed on platforms raised sufficiently high above the upper deck to keep them clear of the cattle. The after 'tween decks are divided into four refrigerating chambers for the carriage of Canadian dairy produce, frozen meat, etc. A new feature in the steamer is that all the crew, firemen and cattlemen, are berthed on the after part of bridge deck. Another special feature of the vessel is the ventilation, numerous cowls being distributed throughout the ship to thoroughly ventilate the holds and 'tween decks, and there is also a steam fan fitted for circulating the air in the 'tween decks, and everything has been arranged for passing the American and British regulations for carrying cattle and grain, including shifting boards, etc. As the vessel left the ways she was gracefully named 'Lakonia' by Mrs. McLeod, of Patrick.

MANCHESTER SERVICE BOOMING.

The Manchester Port, a new steamship, launched by the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company, at Jarrow, on Wednesday, for the Manchester Liners, Limited, will be the largest boat that has yet used the Ship Canal. She is 467 feet long by 52 feet beam and 39 feet depth, being six feet longer than the steamship Manchester City. The Manchester Port is intended for the Canadian trade. A duplicate boat, to be named the Manchester Merchant, is expected to be launched in July.

A GOOD RECORD.

Captain A. Hogarth, who is to command the Shamrock, has, during the yachting seasons 1890 to 1898, acted as sailing master in 340 starts, winning 141 firsts and 57 other prizes, of a total value of £4,568. Perhaps his greatest success has been gained in Isold, in which, during the four seasons ending 1898, he made 180 starts and secured 95 firsts and 26 other prizes valued in all at £3,683.

WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Portland, Oregon, May 8.—A special from Victoria, B.C., says: It is announced that Captain Corning, of the British barque, the Howard D. Troop, will present a claim to the British ambassador at Washington for $50,000 damages against the United States Government for the detention of his vessel and the removal of sailors from his ship by force on Friday last.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Adelaide, South Australia, May 9.—The British ship Loch Sloy, Captain Nicol, from Clyde, on Jan. 5, for Adelaide, and Melbourne, was wrecked on Kangaroo Island, on April 24. Five passengers and 25 of the crew were drowned. Four of those on board ship escaped from the wreck, but three of them are still wandering in the bush.

A LIVERPOOL VESSEL LOST.

Lloyd's have just posted as 'missing,' the Liverpool vessel Dora, which means that she has gone down with all on board. The Dora was owned by Messrs. Job Brothers, of Liverpool, and was built at Bridport, in 1875. She sailed from St. John's, Nfld., for Liverpool, on Jan. 23, last, and it is assumed that she went down in the gales in the Atlantic, which proved so disastrous to many steamers. She had on board a cargo of fish. Her crew numbered eight hands all told. Their names are as follows: Captain Brien, and his son, who belonged to St. John's, Newfoundland, and Messrs. Chafe, Baldwin, Rygden, Clements, Malenquist and Charlton.

A REPORT ON SIGHT TESTS.

In a report on the sight tests used in the mercantile marine for last year, Mr. Ingram B. Walker states that there were only 4,080 examinations in color vision, as compared with 5,943 in 1897, and the percentage of failures was 0.81, as compared with 0.67 in 1897. The examinations in form vision were 4,103, as against 5,977 the previous year, and the percentage of failures was 0.56 as against 0.57. Six of the failures to pass in form vision and six in color vision occurred in Liverpool, but one of the candidates who failed in form vision passed on appeal. Last year's failures in color vision included 17 cases of complete red blindness, five cases of incomplete red blindness, nine of complete green blindness, and two of incomplete green blindness.

MORE NEW STEAMERS.

The steamers of the Black Diamond line number seventeen this season, five new ones having recently been added to the fleet. These latter are the steamers Britannic, Falco, Universe, Oscar II., and the Ceylon. All tthese boats are chartered by the Dominion Coal Company, and are all of increased tonnage. They are now being loaded in the lower ports, and the first one expected up is the Britannic.

QUEBEC SHIPPING NEWS.

Quebec, May 7.—The steamer Start, Captain Walter Hill, of Shields, arrived in port on Saturday about 12.30, having come up without a pilot. The officers were all complete strangers, and passed Grosse Isle without calling. The captain reports that he whistled and displayed a flag for a pilot but none appeared and he proceeded alone. The pilot office here say that the Start passed inside the island at Bic, while the pilot boats cruise outside. The ship was forced to return to Grosse Isle, and came back shortly after midnight with a clean bill of health.

The Allan liner Californian arrived about 7 p.m. on Saturday. The officers report seeing a small vessel bottom up off Cap St. Mary, Newfoundland, also sighting three icebergs.

Mr. Ignatius Ross, C.P.R. interpreter, left yesterday for Halifax, to meet a shipload of Gallicians, who will arrive on a German steamer at the beginning of the week.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

London, May 7.—A despatch from Belfast says a steamer has been sighted in a disabled condition eight miles east of Glenarm, about 25 miles north of Belfast.

THE MILFORD HAVEN LINE.

New York, May 7.—A London despatch to the 'Sun' says: 'The new direct steamship service between Milford Haven and Canada is in bad condition. The warehouse in Milford Haven has been full of merchandise for many weeks past, but no ships are ready to take it away. The company is threatened with trouble from would-be shippers, and booked passengers have gone elsewhere. The pioneer ship, Gaspesia, is not expected to reach Milford Haven before the end of the month. Her long imprisonment in the ice in the St. Lawrence has rudely shaken faith in the whole enterprise. The other two ships of the line, the Werra and Fulda, are still remaining in dry dock at Liverpool, and everything is thrown out of gear.

LAKE BOATS SOLD.

Rutland, Vermont, May 7.—President P. W. Clement, of the Rutland Railway, bought on Saturday, the fleet of eight freight boats of the Ogdensburg Transportation Company. This completes the Rutland Railway's through line to the west, the Rutland road having bought the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, and being now engaged in building a 44-mile line from Rouse's Point, N.Y., to connect with the Rutland at Burlington.

MAY ON THE ATLANTIC.

The following forecast of the weather on the North Atlantic for May has been issued by the United States Hydrographic Office:—'Generally fair weather over the North Atlantic. Occasional gales north of the 35th parallel; most frequent, latitude, 45 deg. to 50 deg. north. Fog, as shown, between the 40th and 70th meridians in an area of varying width, reaching a maximum in longitude 48 deg. west; most frequent fog over the northern part of this area. Icebergs chiefly east of Newfoundland, and off the Grand Banks, as far south as the 40th parallel. Limits of the trades winds moving northward.'

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, north-east wind.

River du Loup—Clear, strong north wind; inward at 3 a.m., steamer; 8.30 a. m., a steamer.

Father Point—Clear, east wind; inward at 6.30 a.m., Lake Superior; 4.30 a.m., Malin Head; yesterday at 9 p.m., Beeswing.

Metis—Clear, north-east wind; inward at 7.30 a.m., Campana.

Martin River—Cloudy, west wind.

Fame Point—Cloudy, north-west wind.

North Shore—Clear, calm.

Anticosti—Cloudy, south-east wind.

Meat Cove—Clear, strong south-west wind.

Cape Ray—Clear, strong south-east wind; inward yesterday at 5 p.m., German steamer Q.F.H.B.

Low Point—Hazy, south-east wind; inward yesterday Louisburg and Cape Breton; outward to-day, Falco; yesterday, Bellona.

Cape Race—Dense fog, north-east wind.

OBITUARY.

Belleville, Ont., May 8.—George S. Tickell, who was for some years a public school trustee, and an alderman, and was mayor of the city in 1890, died this morning, after a month's illness. He was born in Bristol, England, seventy years ago, and came to Belleville in 1857. He was head of the furniture manufacturing firm of G. S. Tickell & Sons. His wife, one daughter, and four sons, survive him. Mr. Tickell was a prominent Mason and Oddfellow, and was a much respected citizen.

Belleville, Ont., May 8.—John Wimperley, a former Grand Trunk engineer, who lost his right hand at Brockville two years ago, died this morning at his home in Consecon. He was about eighty years of age, and is survived by his wife and family.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 8.—Daniel McGuire, who for nearly half a century conducted an extensive grocery and liquor business in this city, died this afternoon. He came to St. Catharines in 1840, and was in business during the boom at the time of the building of the new canal. He leaves a large estate. Deceased was ninety years of age, and leaves five sons and four daughters.

Hespeler, Ont., May 8.—Mr. Edward Gallagher, an old and respected resident, died very suddenly this morning. He had been in feeble health for some time, the outcome of a severe attack of la grippe.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Sailors' Institute will be held this evening at the institute. Mr. Hugh McLennan will preside. The business portion of the meeting will likely be very short, after which the usual weekly concert will be held.

Among the performers will be Miss Mabel Langstaff, of New York; Miss Audrey Bennett, Mr. R. O. Thicke and Mr. J. R. Bell.

COURT FREEDOM, C.O.F.

Court Freedom, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, held their first meeting in their new hall, over the Merchants Bank of Halifax, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets, last evening. There was a good turnout of both members and visitors. A most interesting feature of the meeting was an address by Mr. Ernest Gartung, superintendent of organization work, who will also visit Court Seaforth this evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



He knows,
His patron knows,
and everybody knows
that this can contains
the purest, best, and
most delicious Coffee
that expert buyers can
procure. It's
Chase & Sanborn's
Seal Brand Coffee,
that's the reason.

A Combination of Evils Brings on that Spring Trouble Known as "Tired Feelings."

Paine's Celery Compound Does a Wondrous Work for Every Rundown Man and Woman.

'Tired feelings!' These two words cover a multitude of dangers and perils, and should, when fully comprehended, be taken as serious warnings.

'Tired feelings' result from a vitiated and deranged condition of the blood and nerves, which causes a general weakness of the entire system. Constipation is usually one of the dominant troubles; digestive vigor is lacking, appetite is poor and sleep is never refreshing.

To banish 'Tired feelings' the blood must be clean... and purified, and the nerves toned and braced.

This foundation work is easily and quickly accomplished by using Paine's Celery Compound, the world's famous spring medicine. This noted remedy, purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, is in every case just what is claimed for it. It is the one spring medicine that our best physicians vouch for; it is the great health restorer and strength giver that the best people of Canada talk about in the home and on the street.

A few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound used during the month of May, will banish all the troubles that regularly contribute to 'Tired feelings' and ill-health. If you are nervous, sleepless, have indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, heart trouble, kidney or liver affections, your doctor or druggist will, if asked, promptly advise the using of Paine's Celery Compound.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic - May 14, 1899.

GOD'S COVENANT AND OURS.—Psalms cv., 1-10.

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PLEDGE MEETING.

'Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, workng in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ.' (Heb. xiii., 20.)

What covenant has God made with his people? What are the conditions of the covenant, and what is our part in it? God's covenant was first made with Abraham, the father of the faithful. It was a covenant of faith and obedience to God on Abraham's part in return for protection, friendship and immeasurable blessings from Jehovah. Four hundred and thirty years later (Gal. iii., 17) God gave the law to the descendants of Abraham, and Moses stood between God and man as the mediator of the renewed covenant. (Ex. xx., 1-21.) From the beginning God had ordained the sacrifice of blood as a sin offering (Gen. iv., 3-7; viii., 20; xv., 9-11, 17; Ex. v., 3; Lev. i., 2-17), and the covenant of love between God and man had to be ratified by blood. Man could not keep his part of the covenant perfectly, but had to be always bringing sacrificial offerings for his transgressions. God gave a perfect law in the first covenant, but his people could not keep the law perfectly, therefore God made a new covenant, sealing it by the blood of Christ, 'the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.' The law of this covenant is perfect love to God and man through the living Saviour. The first covenant was a type of the second. The tabernacle typifying the human nature of the Lord Jesus Christ, the candlestick typifying the Light of the world, the table and shrewbread setting forth Christ as the bread of life. In the inner part of the sanctuary, after the second veil came the Holiest of all, in which was the golden censer to hold incense, a type of our Lord's intercession for us (Heb. vii., 25). Here also stood the ark of the covenant overlaid round about with gold, typifying Christ's perfect obedience to the law and his fulfilling all righteousness for us. The golden pot of manna was a token of God's wonderful providing care in the wilderness. The tables of the first covenant on which the commandments were written, signifying the regard God has for his holy law, and the care we ought to have that we keep the law of God; this we can only do in and through Christ, by strength from him, nor can our obedience be accepted unless through him. (From Henry and Scott's Commentary.)

God's covenant is everlasting. The difference between the old and new dispensation is the difference of law and grace (John i., 17), the law was given to prepare the way for Christ (Gal. iii., 24). Under the law man found out his own sinful nature and his inability to keep the commandments of Jehovah. This made manifest the need of a new covenant or testament (the Greek word is the same for both), and God promised the new covenant six hundred years before Christ came to seal the compact with his blood. (Jer. xxxi., 31-34.)

In the Old Testament, the high priest must enter into the holiest of all once a year with the blood of the sin offering. (Lev. xvi., 3, 14; Heb. ix., 7, 24-28.) But by the new covenant our High Priest has entered once for all into heaven with the atoning power of his own blood, thus making peace with God for all those who will accept the terms of the new testament. Under the old covenant he that despised Moses's law 'died without mercy under two or three witnesses: of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of grace?' (Heb. x., 28, 29.) God's covenant is love to us, our covenant is love to God, with all that love means of obedience and faith. The one Mediator between God and man is the man Christ Jesus. (I. Tim. ii., 5; Heb. xii., 24.) Through him alone can we enter into a covenant with God and that covenant must be sealed by the atoning blood of Jesus applied to our hearts. All that our Christian Endeavor pledge means is fully included in our covenant of love to God and obedience to his word.

DETROIT, '99.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will grant a one fare rate of fifteen dollars to Detroit and return. The return trip via the Thousand Islands and boat to Montreal will cost an additional $3.80. The following cordial letter was recently received by a local Endeavorer:

Dear Sir,—Your card of the 20th received. I shall take pleasure in putting your name on the mailing list for 100 copies of the official bulletin for all future issues.

I am glad that indications point to our having a large delegation from Montreal. Our friends are making great preparations for you here, and we shall try to give you the same royal welcome which you extended to us several years ago, which welcome remains in our minds as a cherished recollection.

If there is anything that we can do for Montreal, be ready to call on us.

Sincerely yours,
FRED. H. COZZENS,
Press Com., Detroit. '99.

A PRACTICAL CONVENTION.

The plans for the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention are so far matured that all can be sure of a gathering which will have among its main characteristics this:—That it will be superbly and practically helpful. Young Christians at this end of the century are doing things, and they want to know how to do more things and better things. Every speaker at Detroit had been chosen with this purpose in view, to make the hearers stronger Christians. The plan for each session will have an over-plan, a dominating thought, to build up a manlier Christianity.

Take a single illustration. One morning is to be devoted to two large simultaneous meetings. One of these will discuss 'The best thing to be done'; the other, 'New things worth doing.' In each meeting there will be a grand company of prepared speakers, as well as the brisk fusillade of question, answer, comment, and testimony. The Endeavorers will go away, their heads crammed with practical methods, the best of the old, the wisest of the new.

One of the greatest attractions of the Detroit Convention will undoubtedly be that clear-eyed, great-souled author, whose earnest pictures of Christian ideals have shamed so many thousands into better living. There are many who would gladly go to Detroit for nothing else than to see and hear the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon; and now that the readers of 'In His Steps' are counted by the hundred thousand, it is safe to say that no sessions will be awaited with so eager interest as those Mr. Sheldon will address.

The Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention Committee has prepared a comprehensive pocket-directory, packed with information about everything necessary and diagrams of the city. Those desiring copies should apply at once to Dr. James E. Davis, Majestic Building, Detroit.

Pastors may have special platform tickets for the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention by applying with stamp to Secretary Baer, Trement Temple, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., now of New York city, is to lead the daily Quiet Hour at the Detroit Christian Endeavor Convention.

The programme for the next International Christian Endeavor Convention is arousing genuine enthusiasm among Endeavorers. It combines many features, and is a practical bible school. Ministers are planning to attend in large numbers.

The following letter from the president of the Christian Endeavor Society in the Eddyville, Ky., prison, is interesting.

'One of the most remarkable features of the work may be observed after the men have been locked up for the night. The Christian Endeavor man, among the volleys of satanic confusion, can be found kneeling on the stone carpet of his dark and lonesome cell, sending up his weak and feeble petition for his fellow-sufferers. God is truly blessing the work of the Christian Endeavorers in rescuing men of this place from despairing lives.'

Indeed, Christian Endeavor has entered many a darkened cell and brought the light of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

CANADA TRANSPORTATION MANAGERS.

British Columbia—The Rev. W. B. Cumming, Nanaimo.

Manitoba—Mr. A. H. Bailey, Box 246, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Mr. A. J. Heath, care C. P. Railway, St. John.

North-West Territories—Mr. John Buchanan, Moosomin.

Nova Scotia—Mr. Roland Mellish, 115 Granville street, Halifax.

Ontario—Mr. C. J. Atkinson, 26 Langley avenue, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island—Mr. W. C. Turner, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Mr. J. H. Cayford, 267 St. James street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The exports of cheese and butter from the port of Montreal for Europe, for the week ending May 6, 1899, were:

Cheese.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Numidian	200	913	1,113
Dominion	765	....	765
Lake Ontario	997	....	997
To London—			
Monte Videan	3,607	1,448	5,055
Total	5,569	2,361	7,930
Corresponding week of last year	1,713	6,708	8,421

Butter.

	Local.	Thro.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Numidian	137	887	1,024
Dominion	262	....	262
To Glasgow—			
Grecian	146	....	146
To London—			
Monte Videan	2,276	38	2,306
Total	2,821	971	3,738
Corresponding week of last year	68	1,015	1,083

BARBADOES MOLASSES.

W. P. Leacock & Co., in their circular, dated Barbadoes, April 20, says: 'Weather is very dry, with moderate winds. The yield from the canes has somewhat improved, but is not up to what was expected earlier in the season. Produce—The sugar market has advanced rapidly during the past fortnight. Planters, however, sell very sparingly; yesterday, $2.20 per 100 lbs. was offered for 89 deg. in hhds., and packages at $5 each.'

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, April 24.—Mr. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The numbers of fat cattle on offer this week has been a full average, and the general quality good. An active demand has been experienced, and prices slightly better than last week. Fat cows being a small supply, made very high prices. Bulls are also in demand. Fat sheep have been shown in moderate numbers, and have met a ready sale at slightly hardening prices, with the exception of ewes, which, being rather more plentiful, made a shade less money. Lambs were shown in large numbers and owing to the recent very cold weather the quality of many on offer was very indifferent, and this, combined with moderate demand by the buyers, caused everything short of best quality to be sold at very disappointing returns. Calves and pigs both in short supply, and sold rather dearer. A very large supply of store sheep on offer, but owing to the unfavorable weather and the want of keep, a slow demand was experienced, and the previous week's prices were with difficulty maintained, and a part of the secondary class sheep left unsold. There was a good demand for nice descriptions of store cattle, and considerable number were sold at satisfactory prices. A few rough cattle and stirks left over. Milch cows were a fair show, but very few of the best quality. Any thing good sold well, while others met a stiff sale at late prices. Quotations:—Beef from 7s 9d to 8s 3d per stone; mutton from 7½d to 8½d per lb.

London, April 24.—Rather light supply of both prime and second quality beasts; trade consequently rather firmer, but only in exceptional cases were higher rates obtained. Fat bulls being short made more money. Fat butchering cows sold slowly at fully 2d per 8 lbs. decline. Top value—Primest polled Scotch, 4s 6d per 8 lbs.; polled Norfolks, 4s 4d to 4s 5d. British arrivals—45 Scotch, 122 Irish, 690 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 423 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Trade for best quality wedder sheep firm at last Monday's quotations; ewes more difficult to sell even at less money. Best quality lambs met steady trade. Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s to 5s 0d; lamb, 6s to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,310; sheep and lambs, 9,770; calves, 15.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 26.—There was an active demand for all classes of Irish butter yesterday, and the market is well cleared of all arrivals. The supply of Danish, Swedish and Finnish was slightly smaller, and the demand extremely dull. Buyers had everything their own way, and all sorts of prices were accepted to effect sales. The market closed weak, with a lot left over unsold. Quotations:—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 95s to 98s; fine, 90s to 94s; finest Finnish, 92s to 94s; Irish creamery, 90s to 92s.

Cork, April 25.—Firsts, 92s; seconds, 87s; thirds, 85s; fourths, 73s. Mild cured—Fine, 88s. Fresh butter, 92s to 88s. In market—83 firkins, 1 keg, 35 mild, 2 boxes.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,689; steady and all sold; medium to prime steers, $4.75 to $5.25; fat stags, $4.75 to $4.85; culls, at $3.50 to $4.15; cows at $2.30 to $3.80. Cable steady. Exports to-morrow, 200 cattle and 1,600 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 743; active and higher; medium and prime veals, at $5 to $8. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,322; good clipped stock firm to 10c higher; woolled lambs not wanted; prime unshorn sheep at $5.50; medium to fair clipped do., at $4.25 to $4.50; good unshorn lambs at $6.60; clipped do., at $5 to $6; clipped culls at $4.50; spring lambs at $4.50 each. Hogs—Receipts, 1,712; firm; western hogs at $4.15; State do, at $4.15 to $4.25.

East Buffalo, May 5.—Cattle—The offerings consisted of only a few head, which were sold at unchanged prices. Calves were in moderate supply and fair demand at yesterday's prices; the basis was $5.50 to $5.75, with a few sales at $6. Sheep and lambs—The total offerings were 58 loads; the demand was improved and prices higher; there were a few sales above the quoted figures, but the bulk of choice sold on the basis of $5.90; choice to extra were quotable at $5.75 to $5.90, good to choice at $5.50 to $5.75; common to fair at $4.50 to $5.50; sheep, choice to extra at $5 to $5.20; good to choice at $4.75 to $5; common to fair at $3.25 to $4.50. Hogs—The trade opened fairly active, and so continued for a couple of hours; heavy was quotable at $4; mixed at $4; Yorkers at $3.95 to $4; pigs at $3.75 to $3.80; roughs at $3.40 to $3.50; stags at $2.50 to $2.75; towards the close the market eased up and was 5 cents lower on all but good weight hogs; Yorkers closed at $3.90 to $3.95; pigs at $3.70.

GUELPH MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., May 5.—Flour at $1.85 to $2; red wheat at 67c to 68c; white wheat at 67c to 68c; bran at $14; shorts at $15; middlings at $16; barley at 40c to 45c; oats at 31c to 32c; rye at 45c to 50c; peas at 65c to 70c; hay at $6 to $7; butter at 14c to 15c; eggs at 9c to 10c; potatoes, per bag, at 75c to 85c; hides at $7 to $8; sheepskins at 50c to 80c; live hogs at $4 to $4.15.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, May 6.— White wheat, per bushel, at 70c; red wheat at 69c; spring wheat at 69c; peas at 60c to 62c; barley at 42c to 45c; oats at 35c to 36c; corn at 40c to 41c; cloverseed at $3 to $3.50; timothy seed at $1.25 to $1.65; white wheat flour, per barrel, at $3.25 to $4; strong bakers, do., at $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., at $5 to $5.25; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, at $1 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., at 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90lbs., at 90c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., at 10c to 13c; butter, in firkins, per lb., at 8c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, at 10c to 12c.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

Lonodon, Ont., May 6.—The offerings of butter to-day was large. Best rolls were purchased at from 13c to 15c, and store lots from 11c to 13c per pound. Eggs were lower in price at from 10c to 12c for fresh laid, and 9c to 10c for store and basket lots. Wheat at 70c to 70½c; oats at 34c to 35c; peas at 54c to 60c; rye at 39c; corn at 45c to 51c; buckwheat at 43c to 48c; beans at 65c to 80c; barley at 48c to 50c. Hay sold at from $7 to $8.50 forgoodtimothy. Potatoes at 75c per bag. Apples at $1.50 to $3.50 per barrel, and 65c to $1 per bag. Dressed hogs were in good demand at $5.50. Beef, forequarters, at $5 to $5.50. Hindquarters at $6 to $7.25; sides at $5 to $5.50; mutton sold at from $6 to $8; veal at from $5 to $7, and lamb at from 9c to 10c per lb. Chickens at 65c to 90c; turkeys at 9c to 10c per pound. Live hogs at $4.10; stags at 2c to 2½c; sows at 2c per lb.; pigs, per pair, at $3 to $5; fat beeves at $4.25 to $4.75.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, May 6.—Although not nearly as large as last Saturday's market, which was an exceptionally large one, the market this morning gave general satisfaction. There was a large turnout of the householders, and a steady demand throughout in almost every line. The supply of butter has been increasing greatly of late, and has caused a general decline in the price. There was a steady call all morning for potatoes, but as they were plentiful, the price remained firm at from 80c to 85c per bag. Most of them were in excellent condition. Vegetables were offered very freely and kept the prices rather on the low side in spite of the fact that there was astrong demand for them. Practically no business was done on the hay market, as only one or two loads were offered all morning. Oats were in fair demand and sold for 34c and 35c per bushel. Eggs as usual were plentiful and sold at 11c per dozen.

Sale prices were as follows:—Green onions at 15c per dozen; rhubarb at $1 to $1.25 per dozen; radishes at 30c per dozen; beets at 30c to 40c per bag; carrots at 25c to 30c per bag; parsnips at 60c to 75c per bag; onions at $2 to $2.50 per bag; potatoes at 80c to 85c per bag; cabbage at 40c to 75c per dozen; butter, pail, at 14c to 16c per lb.; butter, print, at 17c to 19c per lb.; eggs, fresh, at 10c to 12c per dozen; dressed hogs, at $5.75 to $6 per cwt.; beef, at $5 to $6 per cwt.; front, at $5.25 to $6.50 per cwt., hinds; turkeys at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, at 60c to 80c each; chickens, dead, at 50c to $1 pair; chickens, live, at 45c to 75c pair; hay, at $7 to $9 per ton; oats at 34c to 35c perbushel; barley, at 50c bushel; buckwheat at 40c to 45c per bush.; straw at $4 to $4.50 per ton.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

The Twin City Street Railway earnings for the last nine days in April were:

1899	$54,267
1898	50,650
Increase	$3,617
Increase, percent	7.14

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

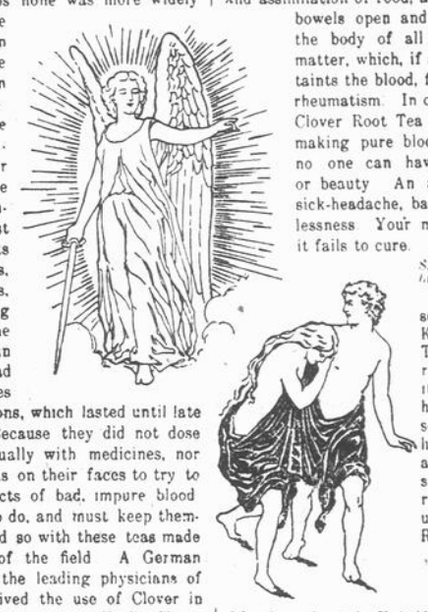
Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the ground was cursed

for sinful Adam's sake, well knowing all the ills to which human kind would be subject, God made it to bear herbs of all-healing. Among these herbs none was more widely distributed, or more potent for good than the Clover. The scientists of old soon found out the wonderful effect on the nervous system exercised by clover root, making it one of the chief ingredients in their most successful receipts for blood elixirs, sleeping draughts, and for the curing of diseases of the skin. Women in that olden time had clear, bright eyes and fine complexions, which lasted until late in life. Why? Because they did not dose themselves continually with medicines, nor use mineral poisons on their faces to try to cover up the effects of bad, impure blood. They had work to do, and must keep themselves well, and did so with these teas made from the herbs of the field. A German scientist, one of the leading physicians of the time, has revived the use of Clover in medicine. This is known as Karl's Clover Root Tea, and is a veritable elixir of life, gently stimulating the stomach and bowels, causing them to secrete naturally the various juices needed for the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, and by keeping the bowels open and regular, relieved the body of all waste, poisonous matter, which, if allowed to remain, taints the blood, frequently causing rheumatism. In other words, Karl's Clover Root Tea restores health by making pure blood, without which no one can have either strength or beauty. An absolute cure for sick-headache, backache and sleeplessness. Your money refunded if it fails to cure.



S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

"Gentlemen: I am so well pleased with Karl's Clover Root Tea, and the good results derived from it, that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have had indigestion and eruptions of the skin, and found no relief until I began using Karl's Clover Root Tea.

"EDGAR P WILLS,
"Omaha, Neb."

Sold at 25c. and 50c. throughout the United States and Canada, in England at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

Gradually Grew Weaker

IN SPITE OF ANYTHING THE DOCTORS COULD DO FOR HIM.

Remarkable Case of Mr. Otis Kinne, Edgett's Landing, N.B., who was Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The number of people who desire to tell of health and strength restored through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is



rapidly on the increase. Never were there so many who were weak, run down, nervous, anaemic, suffering from heart disease in some form or another, proclaiming the merits of the "little life savers," as there are at the present time.

One of those who undoubtedly owes his restoration to health to this remedy and this alone, is Mr. Otis Kinne, Edgett's Landing, Albert Co., N. B. The picture we give above is a very fair likeness of him, and the statement of his case by his wife is as follows:

"I feel it my duty to let you know what a benefit your Heart and Nerve Pills have been to my husband. He has been failing in health for some years and took weak and blind spells at times.

"He seemed to have no strength to work and could not walk up hill.

"Last fall he had to give up work altogether, and remained poorly, gradually growing worse, as the doctors could not do anything for him.

"I was visiting my uncle in Moncton, N.B., and he told me he was taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they were doing great things for him.

"I got a box of these Pills and brought them home with me and gave them to my husband.

"After he had been taking them about three days he began to feel an improvement. He continued their use for some time and now he can walk up hill without any trouble, and works all the time.

"His bowels used to be so constipated that he had to take liquorice power every night, but now that trouble has entirely gone.

"I consider I owe a debt of gratitude to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the good they have done my husband."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, skip beats, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, pale and sallow complexion, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, dyspepsia, female troubles, general debility, after effects of Grippe, and any condition arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. a box, or 3 for $1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto. See that the red heart is on every box you buy.



IT STANDS

Any way you look at it, The Sherwin-Williams Paint stands. White lead paint covers well, but it chalks and rubs off. Zinc paint spreads well, but it cracks and peels off. Neither one alone makes a durable paint. The Sherwin-Williams Paint combines the best qualities of both with the highest skill. It contains the best lead in the best proportion, the best zinc in the best proportion, and the best oil and drier and color, all in the best proportions. From every point of view it stands comparison with lead paint or zinc paint. It stands when exposed to the weather and hard wear. It stands alone—every can fully guaranteed, and behind the guarantee all the resources and the reputation of the Company.

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ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness Office.

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The Croil & McCullough Dairy Co'y., Limited.

English Wiltshire Bacon.

Mild cured from the finest Pea Fed Hogs. A trial of this Bacon will convince you of its excellent qualities. Do not fail to secure some, as it is unequalled and sells on its merits.

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MONEY IS THE MEASURE

of values. When the measure is to your liking you rejoice. We make all our customers happy. They never come back dissatisfied on account of misrepresentation. Our Cut Glass is selected by the best judges of fine work, and our Sterling Silver is guaranteed the best that is manufactured.

Berry Bowls, cut glass, sterling mounts, $10.50 to $45.00. Also in solid silver, gold lined.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., 1794 Notre Dame.

WORLD'S BICYCLE MEET.

The Affair Now Entirely in the Hands of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association — Public Support Wanted.

MONTREAL DEFEATED—LACROSSE —SWIMMING — FOOTBALL — GENERAL SPORTS.

Yesterday afternoon a very important meeting of the Board of Control of the World's meet was held at the Windsor Hotel when Mr. Ed. Sheppard presided. Mr. T. A. Beament (past president of the C.W.A.), Hal. B. Donly (secretary C.W.A.), and Watson (chairman of transportation committee), were present, together with President Rubenstein, Messrs. A. B. Rattray, U. H. Dandurand, L. Charlebois and D. J. Watson, secretary.

The first business was the discussion of the contract made with Mr. Dandurand, of the Queen's Park Track Association, which was not deemed satisfactory in some respects, and the matter was thoroughly thrashed out. The result was that Mr. Dandurand generously consented to a new contract being drawn up. This gives evidence that Mr. Dandurand has sacrificed much, and it now only remains to go ahead and make the meet a success.

There can be no difference of opinion as to who is to be benefited by the World's meet, as the matter is now entirely out of the hands of Mr. Dandurand, and completely under the management of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and if the bicycle meet can be made a success the men at its head will use their best efforts to that end. Previous to last night the meet was to a certain extent controlled by the Queen's Park Track Association, but now it is no longer the case and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association look for considerably more support, and there is little doubt that it will be forthcoming. Everything is straightened out and there is no further reason why the council, the railways, the hotels and the public generally, should not give it its heartiest support. The local Board of Control will meet to-night to complete final arrangements regarding the race programme, which promises to be a very interesting one.

Following is the text of the new agreement:—

Memorandum of agreement made this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between the Queen's Park Athletic Association (Limited), of the first part; and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, of the second part.

Witnesseth that whereas the parties hereto did, on the first day of August, 1893; enter into an agreement in reference to the holding of the World's championship bicycle meet, and it has been agreed to cancel the said agreement upon the following terms:

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the premises, the parties of the first part hereby lease, and the parties of the second part hereby take the grounds and premises of the said party of the first part in the village of Verdun, known as the Queen's Park track, including all stands, tracks, dressing rooms, checking rooms and all and every the privileges and advantages connected or used therewith, for August 9, 10, and 11 (all day), 1899, and Aug. 12, save and except the evening of the said August 12, which is reserved by the parties of the first part, at and for the price of sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the gate receipts of said race meeting on August 12, 1899, and upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The parties of the first part agree that no races shall be competed for on said park prior to said date, which have not been first sanctioned by the parties of the second part; and shall also allow the said track to be used by racing men for a reasonable time prior to the said dates.

2. The parties of the second part further agree that in case they use the said park on the nights of the days hereinbefore mentioned, then the parties of the second part agree to pay the cost of lighting the said track. It is also agreed that the parties of the first part are to retain and have all privileges of refreshments only, and the parties of the second part may post advertisements on the said grounds so long as they do not cause any damage thereto or interfere with advertisements now existing.

3. The said agreement of August, 1898, is hereby cancelled and this agreement is entered into in substitution therefor.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have executed this agreement by the hand of their secretary-treasurer and manager, and the parties of the second part by the hands of their president, and their secretary-treasurer.

THE QUEENS PARK ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Per U. H. Dandurand,
Sec.-Treas. and Manager.

THE CANADIAN WHEELMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Per Louis Rubenstein, President.
H. B. Donly, Sec.-Treas.

Signed and executed in the presence of Ed. Sheppard and L. Charlebois.

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club will be held next Thursday evening at eight o'clock to decide upon the usual trip for the Queen's Birthday. As these excursions are always enjoyed a large attendance is expected. There will also be other important business brought up at this meeting.

THE KENNEL.

A COMING SHOW.

The Canadian Collie Club intend holding its second annual spring show on May 24.

The genial president of the club, Mr. J. Reid, has kindly placed Logan's Farm at the disposal of the club, which they were not slow to take advantage of, as they have an experience of last year's show as a precedent of Mr. and Mrs. Reid's generous hospitality. A show of exceptionally grand collies is ensured, when such fanciers as Mr. H. B. Hungerford, of Belleville, Ont., is bringing his best blood for competition; also Mr. R. C. Stacey, of Brockville, Ont., will be in evidence with three of his cracker jacks.

Mr. John Cumming, one of Canada's most enthusiastic breeders and fanciers, will be a strong exhibitor with about fifteen collies from his famous Crackstone Kennels, which he says, will be hard to beat.

Auchcarnie Kennels will be represented by 'Auchcarnie Hieland King' and 'Auchcarnie Patti,' winner of 36 first prizes in England, Ireland and Scotland, and four first prizes in Canada.

The president, Mr. Reid, is showing, among others, 'Apple Blossom' (by 'Auchcarnie Gun'), winner of ten first prizes, including a cup for the best collie in the Montreal December show, 1898, at that time beating 'Woodmanstarn Conrad,' the most expensive imported collie in Canada.

The success of the show is assured, seeing that the club have placed the management of the show in the hands of such men as Mr. Reid and Mr. Cumming. The president has also given special instructions to the secretary to communicate and arrange with the clerk of the weather, so that the lady fanciers of Montreal and district may with confidence don their bravest finery.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL BADLY BEATEN.

Springfield, Mass., May 8. — Springfield had an easy thing in Duggleby to-day, while Pappalau, though hit frequently, kept the safe ones well scattered. A triple play, with the bases full, in the fifth helped keep the score down. Score—

Springfield.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, ss	4	1	2	1	4	1
Dolan, lf	5	1	2	4	0	0
Brown, cf	5	2	2	4	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	2	2	7	2	0
Campbell, rf	5	1	2	0	0	1
Myers, 3 b	5	0	2	3	0	0
Stuart, 2b	2	2	1	2	2	0
Phelps, c	4	1	2	5	3	0
Pappalau, p	4	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	39	10	15	27	13	2

Montreal.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schiebeck, ss	4	0	1	4	4	0
T. Bannon, lf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Shearon, rf	3	1	0	3	0	0
Johnson, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	0
Dooley, 1b	4	0	3	11	2	1
Henry, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Jacklitz, c	4	0	0	3	3	0
C. Bannon, cf	4	0	3	3	0	1
Duggleby, p	3	0	2	1	0	0
Felix, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	1	11	27	16	2

By innings—
Springfield 0 2 0 0 2 3 3 0 0—10
Montreal 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary.

Stolen bases, Shannon (2), Myers; two base hits, Shannon, Myers, Duggleby; first bases on balls off Pappalau, 3; off Duggleby, 3; struck out, by Pappalau, 2; by Duggleby, 2; double plays, Dooley and Schiebeck, Brown and Brouthers; triple play, Pappalau, Phelps, Brouthers and Myers; passed ball, Jacklitz; time, 2.00; umpire, O'Laughlin.

TORONTO DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R.I., May 8.—Toronto won to-day after Providence had gained a lead of five to nothing. In the seventh inning a couple of fielding errors, sandwiched in with some timely and steady hitting, caused Providence to lose a game when the spectators had come to regard as practically won. Score by innings:—

Toronto 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 x—7
Providence 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

HARTFORD WON.

Hartford, Conn., May 8.—Syracuse to-day defeated the home team because of errors, giving the visitors the lead in the seventh inning. Kilroy retired from the game on account of an injury to his hand. Attendance, 500. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford	1	0	4
Syracuse	0	3	1

Batteries—Espert, Crate and Urquhart; McDermot and Williams.

WORCESTER WON.

Worcester, Mass., May 8.—Worcester won from Rochester to-day in the best game of the season. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	7	12	3
Rochester	3	8	5

Batteries—Viau and Bransfield; Morse and Coogan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Worcester	6	2	.750
Springfield	4	2	.667
Toronto	5	3	.625
Montreal	4	3	.571
Providence	5	4	.444
Rochester	3	4	.429
Syracuse	3	6	.333
Hartford	2	6	.250

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Montreal at Springfield.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Worcester.
Syracuse at Hartford.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Buffalo, May 8.—The Western League season was opened here to-day. Grey's pitching for the home team was phenomenal, not a hit being made off him during the game. Hickey's error in the second was responsible for Buffalo's only run. Attendance, 2,500.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	5	2
Indianapolis	0	0	1

Batteries—Grey and Diggins; Foreman and Kahoe.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 4.

At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Detroit, 4.

At St. Paul—(Seventeen innings)—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

LOOKING FOR GAMES.

The Yales would like to arrange matches with the Ramblers, Crescents, Watson Fosters, or Melrose. Any other juvenile baseball club in Canada wishing to play the Yales should send all challenges to John A. Donaghy, captain-manager of the Yale Baseball Club of Montreal, 448 City Hall avenue.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	8	1
Brooklyn	0	5	0

At New York—

Washington	2	9	5
New York	6	11	1

At Pittsburg—

Pittsburg	8	15	2
Louisville	5	8	1

At Chicago—

Chicago	8	10	6
Cleveland	7	13	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
St. Louis	12	5	.706
Chicago	14	6	.700
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Brooklyn	12	8	.600
Boston	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	9	7	.526
Baltimore	9	10	.474
New York	8	9	.474
Louisville	8	11	.421
Pittsburg	7	10	.412
Washington	4	15	.211
Cleveland	3	14	.176

AQUATICS.

POINTE CLAIRE AFFAIRS.

The annual meeting of the Pointe Claire Boating Club will be held on Tuesday evening next in the M.A.A.A. club house, on Mansfield street. It will be an unusually important meeting in many respects, and a large attendance is expected.

The past year has been an eminently successful one, in the annals of old Pointe Claire and a number of encouraging reports will be presented to the meeting.

This year Pointe Claire is setting to work with renewed vigor, and a record season of prosperity is looked for. The officers elected next Tuesday evening will find lots to do, but in so congenial a task, will undoubtedly do their best, and the coming season among P.C.B.C. members is awaited with much pleasureable anticipation.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCKS AT PRACTICE.

The Shamrocks had a large crowd of players at the grounds last night, twenty members turning out and trying to get into condition. The three teams, senior, intermediate and junior, play on May 24, and from present appearances, they will have strong teams. J. Stinson was out for the first time last night.

WESTWICK IN GREAT DEMAND.

Toronto, May 8.—That good lacrosse player, Harry Westwick, is in great demand this season, and several clubs already claim his services. Ottawa says he will play with its team; Winnipeg says that he is expected there in a day or two, and will play there, and now come the Tecumsehs, who state that Westwick will join them by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest, while Murphy will come later on. The Tecumseh story is vouched for by high authority.

SWIMMING.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Swimming Club was held at the M.A.A.A. rooms last night, when there was a large attendance of members. The principal business was the reception of reports, which were very satisfactory. A sub-committee was also appointed to look after the privileges of wheelmen on the island, and see the Parks and Ferries Committee about the matter. This is something that would come well within the province of the chief consul of the district, and the sub-committee should have an interview with him. After the reading of the treasurer's report, the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows:

President—Charles McClatchie.
First vice-president—E. H. Godin.
Second vice-president—C. H. Goulden.
Hon. treasurer—Thomas J. Darling.
Hon. secretary—G. Normandin.
Committee—A. E. Taylor, Dr. Gadbois, G. Diverall, W. O. H. Percy, D. Selby, H. Demers, J. H. Lefebvre.

The secretary's report was read and considered satisfactory.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

POINT ST. CHARLES FOOTBALL CLUB.

A general meeting of the Point Football Club was held last Friday evening, when it was formally decided that practice should be on Monday and Wednesday nights and Saturday afternoons; for special practices, members to be duly notified. Owing to the absence of several parties interested in the formation of a junior league, the matter was left in the hands of the committee. Messrs. Costello and Echskin, of the Lachine Club, were present.

It was also decided to hold an entertainment on or about June 15, to include the usual athletic exhibitions; vocal and instrumental items will also be on the programme.

The following gentlemen will compose the committee of management for same:—Messrs. W. Young, A. Green, J. Burchmore, J. Mitchell and G. Burchmore.

The club have some very heavy expenses to meet this season, and it is to be hoped that those interested in football generally, will give all the assistance they can to help the boys along. The club, since its inauguration, has been a credit to the Point, having put on the field one of the best teams that Montreal ever had, and the boys should receive the support of all lovers of the old English game of football.

A meeting of the management committee to select the team to play Valleyfield next Saturday, will be held on Wedsesday, at 8 p.m., sharp, in the club rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WALKING MATCH.

New York, May 8—The 72-hour go-as-you-please walking match began at one o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Central Palace. The match will continue until May 13, and will be a 12-hour a day contest. The track is elliptical, is covered with tan bark and sawdust. Frank Morgan started the men going. Dave Holland acted as referee, and Frank Moran as timekeeper. There were twenty-one entries. Among the starters were Oliver Hansen, Christiania (Norwegian); Patrick Igo, Manchester, England (Irish); Sam. Day, London, England; Thomas Dawson, Birmingham, England. The men ran for the most part in the first mile.

The prizes are $500, $200, $100, $75 and $50 for winners in the order named.

New York, May 8.—The scores at ten o'clock to-night were: Hegelman, 58 miles; Cox, 55; Guerrero, 55; Click, 53; Edwards, 51; Day, 50; Hansen, 50; Dawson, 49; Igo, 47; Barnes, 46; Martin, 46; Geary, 46; Craig, 45; Noremac, 43; Tracy, 42; Demming (withdrawn).

MISS CRAIG'S LECTURE.

The illustrated lecture, 'Love, Laughter, and Lore of Old Ireland,' by Miss Martha Craig, of Belfast, in the lecture hall of St. James the Apostle Church, next Thursday evening, will be a very enjoyable and interesting entertainment. It is in aid of the Church's Ministering Children's League, and there should be a large audience. Amongst the musical items, Mr. James J. Touhey, the celebrated Irish piper, selected by Lady Aberdeen to play in the Irish village at the Chicago Fair, will play a selection of national airs, and Mrs. Parratt, Irish harpist, will accompany him. The fact of Canon Ellegood, who has so much to tell of Irish wit and humor, presiding, and introducing the fair lecturer, will add also to the interest of the evening. Great things are said about the eloquence of Miss Craig's interesting lecture, and the beauty of the limelight views which accompany it.

YOUNG PICKPOCKETS.

Moses and Solly Levi, aged 11 and 9 years respectively, were arrested on Saturday by Lieut. Trempe and Constable Trudeau for pocket-picking in front of Lepage's, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets. The victims were two ladies whose names are given as Mrs. H. Davis and Mrs. Wm. Davis. One lady had between six and seven dollars in her purse, the other only a few cents. One lady missed her purse just after crossing the street. She remembered seeing the boys near the store and returning asked one of them to give back the purse. One of them had it but the money had disappeared. The boys were given in charge of the police, who got both pocket-books. The other lady got home before missing her purse and when she informed the detective office of her loss they had already recovered it. The case will be disposed of on Friday.

PECULIAR LEASE CASE.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, a peculiar case came up regarding lease rights. A year ago Mrs. Kennedy leased a house to Mr. Callahan, jr. Mr. Callahan's parents occupied the house during the year. There was no renewal of the lease by Mr. Callahan, jr. He even refused when asked to re-lease. Mrs. Kennedy's agent got a new tenant, who is waiting to go into the house. Mr. Callahan, sr., contended that as he had not given notice to leave he had a tacit right to remain another year. The plaintiff claimed that the lease with Callahan, jr., gave no such right to Callahan, sr., and as Callahan, jr., was two months behind with his rent, he claimed powers of ejectment, if necessary. The Court upheld the contention of the plaintiff, and annulled the lease of last year. Mr. H. J. Cloran for plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. Weir for defendant.

THE C. M. B. A.

The regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 26, C.M.B.A. of Canada, took place last evening at the hall of the branch, St. Alexander street, Mr. D. P. McGillis, president of the branch, in the chair. Grand Organizers, W. P. Killackey and J. E. H. Howison, were present, and made the usual official inspection of the books and reports of the branch, which were found to be in first class condition. The organizers afterwards each delivered an address to the members of the branch.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Sixteen for being drunk, four for playing ball on the street, and three for being disorderly, fighting and obstructing the sidewalk, made up the Recorder's list yesterday morning. Two, who were charged with being drunk, were young women of about thirty years, and gave the names of Lena Baker and Celia Austin. They were also charged with refusing to pay their carter the sum of $2.50. They were foundy guilty and fined $10 or one month each.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from the estate of the late Mrs. Robert Phelps, per executor, her legacy of $500, less ten percent government duty, $450; John Robertson, Esq., $20; 'For His Sake,' $1.

MINING NOTES.

Ore Shipments and Business on Rossland and Vancouver Exchanges.

A BUDGET OF UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

A meeting has just been held electing the following gentlemen as directors of Horneblende Gold Mining Company, of Ontario, Limited, both Montreal and Toronto being interested; N. Merritt, Toronto, president; Hy. A. Drummond, Toronto, vice-president; Hon. A. W. Angers, Montreal, 2nd vice-president; E. T. Bartlett, Montreal, managing director; Lt.-Col. W. Ingersoll Merritt, London, Eng.; Charles A. Duclos, Montreal; Randolph Macdonald, Toronto; A. W. Crosby, Toronto; Robt. A. Donovan, Toronto, directors. The capital of the company is $900,000, in 900,000 shares of $1 each, and the properties owned by the Horneblende people are the Eureka, the Kiss-Me-Quick, the Martin, the Ida, the Eagle and the Grover. The above properties are free milling and are located in the Michipicoten district.

Rossland, B.C., May 6, 1899.—The ore shipments from Rossland camp for the week ending May 6, and for the year to-day, are as follows:—Lerol, 1,795 week, 25,530 year; War Eagle, 1,697 week, 10,437 year; Iron Mask, 18 week, 760 year; Evening Star, year 36; Deer Park, year, 13. Total tons, 3,511 week; 36,782 year.

Stock sales of Rossland Exchange official: 2,000 Morrison at 17¼, 1,000 at 17, 4,000 at 17½; 5,000 Monarch at 15; 2,500 Tamarac at 17; 1,000 Tamarac at 17; 1,000 Minnehaha at 24½, 1,000 Monte Cristo at 11½; 2,500 Van Anda at 8¾.

* * * * * *

Rossland, B.C., May 6, 1899.—The ore shipments this week are still below the average. Supt. Hastings of the War Eagle explained to-day that the workings of the War Eagle were not cleared of the accumulation of the past three months and the management is hampered in getting out the ore. Mr. Hastings said to-day that the Centre Star would commence shipping within the next thirty days. The Lerol is preparing to go down 2,500 feet. Mr. W. A. Carlyle has advised the company that the great showing of ore in the mine fully warrants the step. The ore in the main shaft of the War Eagle where the strike was reported last week will run on an average from 20 to 60 dollars. A strike on Virginia was again reported but careful enquiries fail to find any foundation for the report.

* * * * * *

A Spokane report declares that one of the liveliest stocks on the local market during the past two weeks has been Little Cariboo, of Camp McKinney. This stock began to attract attention the first of the present year, when the development work was started upon it. A strong demand was immediately created, large quantities of the stock being sold in Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto and Montreal. As the shaft went down on the ledge and the ore continued getting richer the price of the stock gradually moved up until it was in strong demand at 41½. Then the shaft passed through the vein and the stock began to slump, being quickly picked up by those on the inside as fast as placed upon the market. It went down until it was obtainable at 1½ or 2 cents. The news came of the opening up of the ledge by the crosscut from the bottom of the shaft, with the rock showing better values than ever, and the stock is now strong at 3½ and 4 with indications of a further rise in the near future.

* * * * * *

Vancouver, B.C., May 8.—The local brokers' association began to justify its existence last week, when it started a call board. Quite a lot of business was done on Thursday and Friday, but Saturday being a half holiday there was less business. This was, however, due partly to a scarcity of standard stocks. The following sales were reported:—Vanada, 1,500, 2,000, 1,500, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 500 at 7½; 1,500 at 7¾. Noble Five, 1,000 at 28; 500 at 29. Pearl, 2,000 at 12½.

The total output of ore, crushed and shipped from the mines of Ymir, for the four months ending April 30, was 4,600 tons.

* * * * * *

Toronto, May 6.—At a special extraordinary meeting of the directors of the Minnehaha, held in the Canada Life Building, Toronto, it was decided to immediately call for tenders for a 10-stamp mill. The intention is to have the mill in position as early in July as possible. Reports from the mine were satisfactory. The president and directors have been most careful, and have steadily developed the property, until they have sufficient ore in reserve to justify this expenditure. At the 100 ft. level the east drift, which has been run about 130 ft. is all in high grade ore, six feet in width. Pending the installation of their new compresser plant, the management are pushing work, and taking out the ore as rapidly as possible with the steam and hand drills. When the stamps commence dropping on the Minnehaha ore this company, it is hoped, will dispute the position for first place in Camp McKinney with the Cariboo.

Rossland, B.C., May 8. — Dr. W. E. Deeks, of Montreal, who is visiting this section of the country at present, and Mr. W. Wallach, of Rossland, have just completed the purchase of a quarter interest in the Hidden Treasure Group of mineral claims situated in the Similkameen district, and comprising eight claims.

MONTREAL COACHMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

The half yearly meeting of the Montreal Coachmen's Association, will be held tomorrow evening, Wednesday, at eight o'clock, in their hall, Montreal Veterinary College, No. 8 Union avenue. Important business will be considered. All officers and members are particularly requested to be present.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOSE TERRIBLE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Rob Thousands of the Pleasures of Life.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Nervous Headache, and Make Life Worth Living—They Remove the Cause of the Trouble Quickly and Completely.

What's the use of suffering from those terrible Nervous Headaches when you need not do so?

Who would be poor, if he could get rich for fifty cents?

Who would endure the agony of Nervous Headache, when he can get certain relief for fifty cents?

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cost only fifty cents a box, and will cure absolutely, thoroughly, positively, permanently, the worst Nervous Headache that ever tortured poor humanity.

This is no idle, baseless boast.

It is truth—plain, simple, homely, honest truth.

If you suffer from Nervous Headache, buy a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and you will realize the happiness of relief.

How do Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Nervous Headache?

Simply by removing the cause of the trouble.

In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of every thousand, Nervous Headache is caused by bad digestion.

Make the digestion perfect, and the Nervous Headache will vanish just as surely as a scaffold falls when its supports are removed.

Now Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets make digestion perfect. They themselves digest the food.

That's how they cure Nervous Headache.

Try a box and be convinced. To try them is to be cured; to be cured is, surely, to be convinced.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Think It Over

And you'll readily see how it will be possible to freshen up the parlor, dining-room and bedrooms. A chair here, a table there, to replace those worn or wearing out, makes a great difference in a room. We sell artistic, good, strong and durable **Furniture** and can save you from 10 to 25 percent. Try our new method.

Open Evenings till 10.

F. LAPOINTE,

The acknowledged lowest cash priced Furniture dealer in the city.

1551 1447-1449 {St. Catherine st.} Old stand Newstand

When our new stores are ready, the one located on Montcalm street will be The One specially devoted to credit, under Mr. F. Guibord's management. Until then, credit buyers may call on this gentleman, 1551 St. Catherine street.



A Good Article!

'CRESCENT'

STEEL AGATE WARE

Will not cost you any more than inferior qualities; every piece that bears our label "Crescent" is guaranteed not to chip or burn.

THE THOS. DAVIDSON MFG. Co. Ltd. MONTREAL.

A BORDEN SWITCH



Can be combed in with your own hair and is just as natural in appearance.

No wire or stems—only hair. Will outwear three ordinary Switches and always looks better.

18 in. Switch, $3.00.
20 in. Switch, $4.00.
22 in. Switch $5.00.
34 in. Switch, $9.00.
Natural Wave $2.00 extra.

J. PALMER & SON'
1745 Notre Dame St.

INSPECTION OF HIDES.

QUEBEC BUTCHERS WANT THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MONTREAL TRADE.

A deputation of the Quebec Butchers' Association, composed of Messrs. Drolet and Verrette, is at present in Montreal to obtain the co-operation of the Montreal butchers in opposing the bill introduced in parliament by the Dominion Farmers' Association providing for the compulsory vaccination of green hides. The views of the Quebec men have been explained to a deputation of the Montreal Butchers' Association, composed of Ald. Lareau and Messrs. P. Bedard, H. Poitras, E. Leduc, A. Leduc and W. Montpetit, and they will explain the situation to the whole association at a general meeting. The Montreal butchers are pretty sure to co-operate with the Quebec trade in opposing the bill.

NOT A DENTIST.

The case against Ernest Paquette, who was prosecuted under the dental laws of the province, by the Dental Association, for unlawfully practicing dentistry, has been dismissed without costs by Judge Choquette. The Court held that as Mr. Paquette did not personally practice dentistry he was not guilty of an infringement of the law. There was nothing to prevent him being the proprietor of the Franco-American Dental Institute, so long as he merely attended to the financial management of the business.

THE ABERDEEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper Demands That it be Laid on the Table in Parliament.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY COURTEOUS BUT FIRM—OTHER BUSINESS.

Ottawa, May 9.—Yesterday was private members' day in the House of Commons and among the subjects under discussion were propositions for the appointment of a committee of members to inquire into means of curtailing lengthy speeches in the debates of the House, and for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the capital expended on the C. P. R., and the comparative returns therefrom to ascertain whether the time has not arrived when the country can claim the reduction in freight rates contemplated in the C. P. R.'s charter from parliament. Sir Charles Tupper also renewed his attack upon Lord Aberdeen, late Governor-General of Canada, in connection with his refusal to act upon the advice of Sir Charles and his colleagues after the elections of June, 1896.

At the opening of the House Mr. McInnes introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892. The object of the measure is to provide against intimidation by capital and the clergy over electors.

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT.

Mr. Borden (Halifax), made further inquiry concerning the alleged difficulty with Newfoundland as to the supply of herring bait. The Minister of Fisheries replied that he had written the Newfoundland authorities for definite information on the question. No reply had yet been received thereto.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether it was the government's intention to proceed at to-day's sitting with the resolution regarding the Drummond County Railway purchase, and intimated that it would be desirable to have full information laid on the table in relation to the financial results of the operation of the line.

The Minister of Railways replied that a return would be presented showing the earnings and expenditures of the whole I. C. R. line.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. Aulay Morrison (New Westminster), made inquiry as to whether the government had received from British Columbia notice of the province's willingness to contribute toward the cost of the Canadian-Australian cable. The Premier replied that a communication to that effect had been received. In reply to a further question by Mr. Morrison as to whether any of the other provinces had taken similar steps, the Premier stated that no other notices of the kind had been received.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Bills respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company, the Quebec Steamship Company, the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company and the Home Life Association of Canada were put through the committee stage and given their third reading.

CANADA SERVICE MEDAL.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke (West Toronto), the Minister of Militia stated that the government is at a loss to account for the delay in the issue of the Canada service medal authorized by the Imperial authorities. The medal is being struck off at the Royal Mint.

MARKING OF SEALED PACKAGES.

Mr. Ellis made enquiry whether the government proposed introducing legislation this session requiring hermetically sealed packages of goods sold in Canada for food to have their weight marked thereon. The Minister of Inland Revenue's reply was in the negative. Such a law had been passed in 1884 but being found impracticable was repealed the session following.

PENSIONS FOR CANADIAN FORCES

Lieut.-Col. Hughes (North Victoria) presented a resolution 'That in the opinion of the House a pension system should be established for officers and men of the Canadian permanent corps and of the headquarters and district staff who are not under the Civil Service act.' In so doing he pictured the force as comprised of industrious and deserving men and stated that some small remuneration of this kind would be but reasonable. The salaries paid to officers and men in the Canadian service was not as large either as the salaries paid in the British or American armies. It was, in fact, from the very nature of the case, impossible that these men should save money It was in itself an evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs that there should be 84 desertions out of a force of 792 men in five years. Lieut.-Col. Hughes made reference to the retirement on gratuity of Lieut.-Col. Smith, of London, and the approaching retirement under the age limit of Lieut.-Col. Otter, of Toronto. In neither case was the gratuity to his mind at all commensurate with these gentlemen's services.

Mr. Casey (West Elgin) supported the resolution, and in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to Captain Girouard, the young Canadian officer who has attained such prominence in the Egyptian service.

Lieut.-Col. Prior (Victoria) was in favor of the pension scheme.

The Minister of Militia stated frankly that for his own part he agreed in almost all that had been said. If the government was to create a pension system no class of men would better deserve the recognition than those who risked their lives in the military service. A distinction, however, should be made between short service men and those who devoted their lives to soldiering, being thus unfitted on retirement for any other occupation. He could not see why the military force should be treated differently from the Mounted Police force, which is, under the existing arrangement, either pensioned or superannuated. While Canada does not possess a standing army and need none, her permanent corps serves as a splendid training school for the militia. In connection with the age limit the minister found that sixty years was the average age at which military officers lost their usefulness. He was quite prepared to acknowledge the hardship which this involved in certain cases. He had not yet been able to solve the question, but hoped at an early date to have a plan matured which he could lay before his colleagues and that next session he might be able to present it to parliament. It might be possible to create a fund by a small contribution from each man which would entail but a small additional charge on the government.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed the opinion that the time was now favorable for the government to make the permanent force more attractive. He suggested that possibly a system of land grants might be devised to meet the case.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes withdrew his motion without pressing for a vote.

THE ABERDEEN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper moved for copies of all cablegrams, papers, correspondence and despatches or other writing upon which the Right Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada based the statement in the House of Commons on June 10, 1898, as follows: 'I have the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to state that he approves of the principles on which the Governor-General acted, as based on the facts set forth in the letter of His Excellency to Sir Charles Tupper.'

Sir Charles spoke to his motion at some length and reiterated his charge against the unconstitutionality of the position assumed by Lord Aberdeen therein. He found fault with the action of the Prime Minister last session when this subject was up of quoting from a paper which he had not laid before the House.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister observed that the subject was one which had been debated on several previous occasions. With the request for papers he would comply so far as the well known rules of the Colonial Office permit. In so doing he did not desire to be understood as concurring in the views expressed by the leader of the Opposition. On the contrary he held that Lord Aberdeen had on the occasion in question acted quite within his prerogative.

Going back to the well known events of 1896 Sir Wilfrid referred to the result of the general election of that day which had shown that the government of that day no longer represented the people of Canada. Sir Charles had himself acknowledged his defeat in a published interview, though he subsequently reversed his opinion on that subject and presumed to tender to His Excellency advice on not only routine matters before the government at the time but to promote new business. The question at issue between Lord Aberdeen and Sir Charles had been referred to the Colonial Office. The reply of Mr. Chamberlain thereto had been given in substance to parliament already. The Colonial Secretary would not consent to give his official despatch to the Canadian Parliament. The leader of the Opposition should know that secret despatches of this kind are not for the public. Mr. Chamberlain had not departed from that rule but had stated that the purport of the third paragraph might be made use of. Therein the Colonial Secretary expressed his approval of the principles stated in Lord Aberdeen's memorandum of July 8, 1896, as those upon which his action in the matter was based, but in expressing his approval of these principles he observed that their application was a matter for the discretion of the Governor-General, whose duty it should be to decline to act on any recommendations which, in his opinion, did not comply with the principles so set down. Nothing could be clearer than that statement of the case. Lord Aberdeen had stated the principles upon which he declined to receive the advice of Sir Charles Tupper when Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain had approved of those principles and it seemed to him therefore that it would have been a matter for surprise had any other procedure been followed. It was Sir Charles Tupper's own procedure which had been at variance with the well established British precedent.

SIR CHARLES NOT SATISFIED.

Sir Charles Tupper, in replying, stated that the Prime Minister had evaded the whole point of his argument. If the case stood thus how came it that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Laurier, as a member of it, had dared to secure from Lord Dufferin, after the overwhelming defeat of the Liberal party at the polls, the viceregal sanction and approval to more than one hundred appointments to office. Could the Prime Minister, too, pass over the notable case of Lord Derby's government, which had accepted the responsibility of office while constituting a parliamentary minority, and even after meeting with defeat at the polls, had tendered advice to the crown till meeting defeat in the House of Commons? Sir Charles, in conclusion, announced that if it was proved that Mr. Chamberlain, great and powerful as that gentleman was, had lent himself to thus trampling down the constitution, he would not rest till he had carried the matter to a higher tribunal—the British Parliament.

TO CURTAIL DEBATE.

Mr. John Charlton (North Norfolk) moved a resolution in favor of adopting rules to limit the length of speeches in the House. He referred to the number of speeches of inordinate length which are coming to be the order of each session. Incidentally, Mr. Charlton animadverted to the order of debate in the Canadian Parliament, and expressed the opinion that the standard was higher in the period between 1868 and 1878 than it is today. He was not opposed in any way to full discussion, but considered that his proposal would solve a very knotty problem.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) deplored the practice which has grown up of members expressing themselves on every possible occasion.

Mr. T. D. Craig (East Durham) considered that the newspapers were in a measure to blame for the evil of long speeches by the prominence which these received in their reports. Shorter speeches were, he remarked, passed by with a mention. Personally he was of the opinion that it might be better to trust to the good sense of the members themselves.

Dr. Macdonald (East Huron) admitted that he was one of the sinners, but pointed out that while he made one or two long speeches in a session, many other members were in the habit of making themselves heard on a great many questions.

Messrs. Tisdale (South Norfolk) and Clancy (Bothwell) opposed the proposal.

THE PREMIER'S OPINION.

The Prime Minister was inclined to think that the evil was a growing one, but did not believe that the remedy lay in a law. Good sense and taste seemed to him the only remedy. Long speeches did more harm to those who made them than to others. The Opposition had on several occasions thrown away its chances of success by too long speeches. The British law of debate was directed rather against obstruction and not to keep down long speeches. The American system had been suggested as a desirable one, but he could only say that the more he saw of that system the stronger became his preference for our own. He did not want to see Hansard abolished, but threw out a hint to the debates committee that Hansard might be shortened by dispensing with some of the discussion.

Sir Hibbert Tupper agreed with the Premier's statement as to the futility of any such suggestion as that put forward by Mr. Charlton.

On the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the resolution, having served its purpose of evoking discussion, was withdrawn.

THE MEAGHER ABDUCTION.

Mr. Cowan (South Essex), brought to the notice of the House the case of the Canadian, Thos. Meagher, who had been arrested in August last by Henry Aubry, the deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, and subjected to brutal illtreatment. He suggested that the case might be one for which Avery could be extradited and brought to Canada under the provisions of the Ontario act against kidnapping. He also bespoke financial compensation to Meagher for the treatment accorded him. The case is one in which the Canadian Justice Department has interested itself and with some effect. The papers will be laid before parliament.

C.P.R. FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar), proposed the appointment of a special committee to inquire into:—

(a) The cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's main line and the equipment thereof.

(b) The cost of all the branch lines constructed and at present owned and operated by the company of Canada.

(c) The cost of all lines acquired by purchase and at present owned and operated by the company in Canada.

(d) The cost of all lines at present owned and operated by the company in the United States of America.

(e) The rentals or other consideration paid for all lines leased and operated by the company in Canada.

(f) The rental or other consideration paid by the company for all lines operated by it or operated subject to its control in the United States of America.

(g) The revenues and expenditures of each of these railways as aforementioned, in separate form in so far as such separation of accounts is feasible; the percentage of the profit and net income of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in each year of its operation of the road, to the 'capital actually expended in construction.'

Mr. Richardson cited the provision in the C. P. R. Company's act of incorporation, by which the power of reducing rates is given to the governor-in-council when the net income of the company shall have exceeded ten percent per annum. Mr. Richardson quoted the large cash subsidy of $25,000,000, and the land grant of 25,000,000 acres, worth on an average three dollars an acre, also which he contended should be deducted from the total value in making the ten percent calculation. He held that the line had been in reality built out of the money granted it by the Canadian people and that the time has fully come when the public can fairly ask for the reduction contemplated in the original charter.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Henderson (Halton), and the House rose at 11.30 p.m.

BAR COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the council of the Bar, held yesterday morning, the committees for the current year were organized as follows:—

Library committee—Messrs. John Dunlop, J. J. Beauchamp, E. Lafontaine, L. J. Lajoie, Alex. Falconer, P. H. Demers, R. C. Smith, Camille Piché, J. A. Bonin, W. F. Ritchie, Edmund Guerin, Thomas Fortin, F. McLennan, C. F. O'Halloran, J. A. Drouin, G. A. Marsan, E. B. Busteed.

Board of Examiners—Messrs. M. Hutchinson, P. B. Mignault, H. Gervais.

Stenography examiners — Messrs. M. Hutchinson, L. E. Pelissier, J. A. Lamarche, P. O. Lavallée, Arch. McGoun, Victor Martineau, F. H. Markey.

Delegate to the General Council—Mr. L. P. Brodeur.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

By choosing your summer resort along one of the Montreal Park & Island railway lines you will be sure of a regular and frequent service into the centre of the city at very low cost.

ADVERTISEMENTS

How to Get Plump and Rosy



Nature meant women to be plump, rosy, and well developed, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to strive for this ideal. Thinness denotes disease. It is the thin, bloodless girl that becomes the pale, nervous, faded woman, who suffers from nervousness, headaches, backaches, pains in the sides, sleeplessness, irritability, and despondency.

When the nerves are weak, digestion is impaired, the blood becomes thin, watery, and diseased, and woman suffers all the misery caused by the irregularities of her peculiarly feminine organism. You can supply nourishment to both the blood and nerves by using

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It makes women plump and rosy by revitalizing the wasted nerve cells and putting into the blood the very ingredients required to make it rich and pure.

Pale, weak women, and thin, bloodless girls find themselves steadily gaining in health and strength while using DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, the greatest spring restorative. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price by Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

INVADED A SQUARE.

POLE PLANTERS MADE TO STOP WORK.

A gang of men in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company set to work yesterday to dig a big hole in St. Patrick's Park, on Wellington street, preparatory to erecting a big pole therein to run a line of wire across the square. The attention of Ald. Gallery, one of the members for St. Ann's Ward, being drawn to the matter, he asked the men to stop their work, and on their refusing he communicated to the Road Department, with the result that Mr. Barlow, the deputy city surveyor, issued a formal order to stop the work, which order was at once obeyed. The company claims the right to erect poles on city property so long as it does not interfere with the public, and claims that a pole in a square is not likely to cause such interference.

THERE ARE GIANTS STILL.

'Montreal can turn out some tall men, too,' said Major Hughes, of Montreal West, while discussing the article which appeared in last Saturday's 'Witness' on 'Tall soldiers of to-day.' 'Why, I have two close connections in the North-West Mounted Police, each six feet four inches in height, viz., Edmund C. Waller, my grandson, son of my daughter, and Gaston Hughes, my grandnephew, son of Superintendent of Police Hughes. Besides these, I have another grandson, Gordon Hughes, who is six feet two inches in height.' The Major might have added that both he and his nephew, Col. Hughes, are by no means remarkable for smallness of stature.

CONCERT AT THE POINT.

A successful entertainment was given in the lecture hall of Centenary Methodist Church on Friday night under the auspices of the young men's bible class and their leader Mr. A. Tattersall. The programme comprised some highly interesting numbers and was contributed to by Misses Hall, Taylor and Smith, and Messrs. Horsfall, Tattersall and Jennings Limelight views of scenes of warfare in the recent Spanish-American war and of the exterior and interior of Centenary Church, by Mr. George Legge, of this city, was an additional attraction on the programme. Mrs. Legge and Miss L. Clarke also took part.

TRUSTEE MUST GET THE MONEY.

Judge Loranger rendered judgment yesterday morning in the case of Henry N. Clement es qual vs. John Cunningham This was an action by which the plaintiff in his quality of trustee to the estate of the late John Curry claimed from the defendant, one of the legatees of deceased, the sum of $1,129.91 deposited by the said John Curry in the Bank of Montreal, in the name of Cunningham, in trust. The Court maintained the action and held that defendant was obliged to hand over the amount to the trustee to the estate whose duty it would then be to distribute it according to law.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE ST. CANUT TRAGEDY.

On the list of cases inscribed for hearing in the Superior Court yesterday was that of the mother of Isidore Poirier, the victim of the St. Canut murder, claiming the amount of insurance on his life, and also the action of the insurance company to have deceased's heirs debarred from any right under the policy.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Annual Meeting Opened at Cornwall.

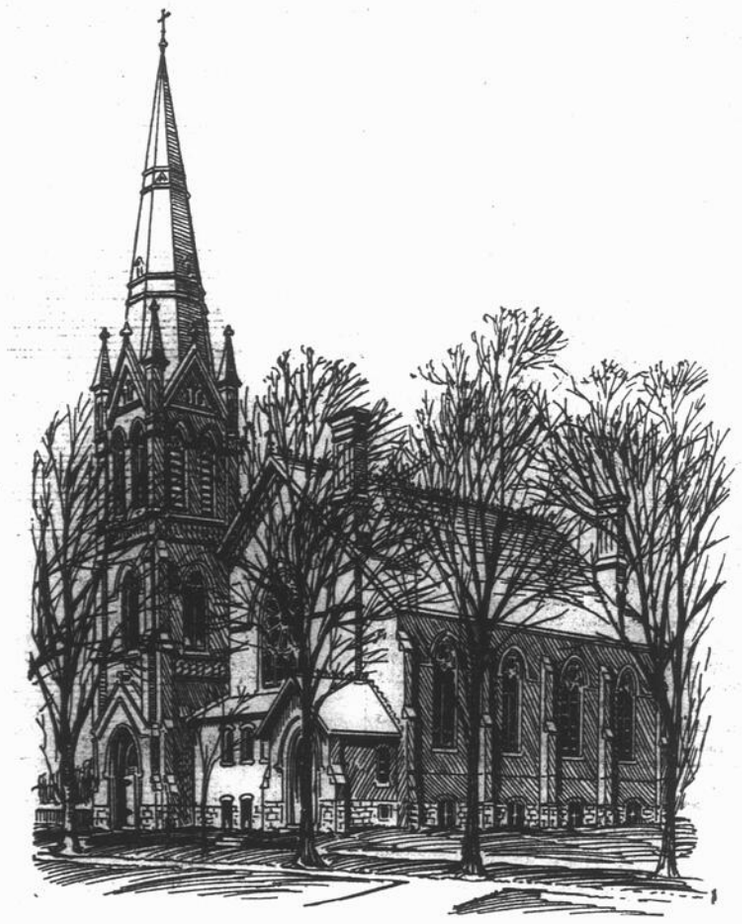
The first session of the annual meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa opened this afternoon in Knox Church, with a 'quiet hour.' This evening at eight the retiring moderator, the Rev. George MacArthur, B.A., of Cardinal, will conduct divine service and constitute the synod. The first business thereafter is the calling of the roll by the clerk, the Rev. Kenneth McLennan, M.A.



THE REV. G. A. MACARTHUR.
Moderator.

Mr. Macarthur was born in Middlesex county, and when but a child moved with his father to Kincardine, where he received his elementary education. He worked his own way up step by step, first teaching and then attending the famous school in Galt under Dr. Tassie, after which he followed the Rev. J. R. McLeod as teacher in Kincardine. In 1875 he matriculated in Queen's College, taking Sir Hugh Allan's scholarship. As a student he was eminently successful, obtaining during his course several scholarships and exhibitions. He did good work as a missionary. He was first called to the pastorate of South Finch, and from there called twelve years ago to Cardinal, where he now preaches, doing a grand work for the Master. He has been the efficient clerk of Brockville Presbytery for nine years.

The synod includes within its bounds the six presbyteries of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Lanark and Renfrew, Brockville,



THE CONVENTION CHURCH.

and Glengarry. All the ministers in charge and presbytery elders in these six presbyteries are members of the court. There are in these presbyteries about a hundred and ninety charges, so that there are not far from four hundred members in the synod.

The most important business of the evening next follows, the appointment of a moderator. This year there seems to be no division of opinion as to who should be chosen. The presbyteries have all nominated the pastor of the church in which the synod is to meet, and it is unlikely that any opposition will arise. The Rev. James Hastie has taken a very active part in the business of the Church and it is almost certain that his appointment will be unanimous.

After the appointment of the moderator and a few words of address from him the rest of the business for the evening will be the usual routine of report from the business committee as to the order of business for the other sederunts, and a vote of thanks to our excellent ex-moderator.

It is nine years since the synod met last in Cornwall. It met in April then, when the weather and roads were anything but propitious for a good gathering. The meetings were then held in St. John's Church, a handsome new church, which had been opened for service a little over a year. Those who attended the meetings in 1890 have very grateful recollections of the kindness and hospitality of the good people of Cornwall and look forward to a pleasant reunion.

THE TOWN OF CORNWALL.

The town of Cornwall is pleasantly situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, some sixty-five miles west of Montreal. It is reached from east and west by the G. T. R. and from the north by the New York and Ottawa Railway. The corporation covers a mile square and within its limits there is room for double or treble its present population. The assessor this spring reports about six thousand five hundred people within the town proper, while adjoining it east and west in two or three villages are some fifteen hundred more. It is known far and wide as 'the factory town.' The sobriquet is appropriate in view of the fact that situated there are two large cotton factories, one woollen mill, one paper mill, one pottery and two grist mills, in which about two thousand people find employment.

Cornwall is the capital municipality of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and there its two judges live. It has improved in appearance very much during the last decade. Several new churches have been erected in recent years, while many stores, hotels and private dwellings, with modern improvements, have been built or remodelled. A street railway was added to its equipment three years ago, whose cars visit all trains. It has two hospitals, a high school with five teachers, a convent, two separate schools, while the public school arrangements are all that could be desired.

EARLY HISTORY.

The pedigree of Cornwall runs back into the previous century. It has passed by several years the century of its birth. In 1784 the town was laid out and called 'New Johnstown,' subsequently changed to Cornwall. Its first settlers were chiefly United Empire Loyalists, together with some military men who took up their abode there and in its vicinity on the disbandment of the royal troops.

From its beginning Cornwall had a reputation for its educational facilities and its church privileges. Long before the present high school system was organized throughout Ontario, Cornwall had a 'grammar school,' where many youths were educated who subsequently rose to the highest positions of influence in Canada, as lawyers, physicians, statesmen, clergymen, etc. In those days the grammar school was taught by a resident pastor, usually a Presbyterian minister, who discharged this service with great efficiency in addition to his parochial duties.

Simultaneously with settlement, the spiritual needs of the embyro town were attended to by the Episcopal Church of England, by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and by the Roman Catholic Church. A valuable square of land was donated to the Episcopal Church in the centre of the place. The Presbyterians were particularly fortunate in getting a piece which turned out to be on the Main street, and which has long been one of the chief business blocks of the town. The Church of St. John still holds the property and draws a good revenue for ground rent from the owners of the buildings thereon.

KNOX CHURCH.

Knox Church was organized in 1844, as the 'Free Church,' and was a product of the disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843, and spread to Canada the subsequent year. For over half a century Knox Church has ministered to the spiritual needs of the town, as well as St. John's. When in 1875 the several branches of the Presbyterian family were happily united, both congregations in Cornwall came into union, but continued their separate organizations, and have worked side by side in harmony and co-operation ever since. The Rev. John Fraser, late of Indian Lands, ministered to it in a private house, more or less regularly from 1844 to 1850, in conjunction with other places. In 1850 an edifice was erected on Secord street, and was later called Knox Church. That same year the Rev. J. C. Quinn was inducted, and was succeeded by the Revs. Hugh Campbell, M. Lowry, W. H. Hewde Bourck and Robert Binnie. The last-named gentleman died after eleven years of faithful service, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. James Hastie, who has been over fifteen years in his present charge, which is the longest pastorate the congregation ever had.

A few years after Mr. Hastie's induction the present commodious edifice was erected. The membership of the congregation has largely increased. All departments of work are well organized, and the pastor is assisted by a staff of earnest and energetic helpers.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

For over half a century prior to the establishment of Knox Church St. John's was the only Presbyterian Church in Cornwall. This congregation is noted for the few changes in its pastorate during its long and useful career. In 1787 the Rev. John Bethune took charge of the Presbyterians in Cornwall along with several outlying points, and continued to labor faithfully till his death in 1815. He was succeeded in Cornwall in 1822 by the Rev. Joseph Johnston, from Ireland, for a few months, when the Rev. Harry Leith was installed. In 1827 Mr. Leith returned to Scotland, and in January of the same year the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, from Scotland, was inducted, and continued there till his death in 1871. From 1866 to 1868 the Rev. John S. Burnet was assistant minister to Dr. Urquhart. On Mr. Burnet's removal to Martintown, the Rev. Neil MacNish, now Dr. MacNish, was chosen assistant, and succeeded the venerable pastor on Dr. Urquhart's death in 1871. Dr. MacNish became sole minister, and has for nearly thirty-two years filled the position worthily, and is well known for his ripe scholarship, and especially his enthusiastic devotion to Celtic studies. St. John's congregation entered in 1888 their present handsome church, which was built at a cost of $36,000, and are enjoying the advantages of an up to date building.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Besides the two Presbyterian churches, which are about equal in numerical strength, Cornwall has two Anglican churches, two Roman Catholic, one for English-speaking people and one for French, one Methodist, one Baptist, one French-Protestant Church, and one Salvation Army corps.

Last, but not least, the fourth estate is represented in Cornwall by two weekly journals, the 'Freeholder' (Liberal), and the 'Standard' (Conservative), with an affection for each other usual among rival party organs. Both papers are ably conducted, and do credit to themselves and to the interests they represent.

SYNOD OF TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

Toronto, May 9.—At the opening of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston, last evening, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Gracey, of Owen Sound, the retiring moderator. The Rev. Alex. Gilray, of College Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was elected moderator for the ensuing year. The sessions are being held in Knox Church. Over two hundred delegates are in attendance and the convention will likely last three days.

CANADIAN FLOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

Ottawa, May 8.—A report was received at the Trade and Commerce Department this morning dealing with the suitability of Canadian flour for export to the tropics and more particularly to the West Indies. High testimony is borne to the excellence of Canadian flour by a couple of the largest dealers in Trinidad. One of these states that, given dry well-ventilated and lighted stores, there is no reason why Canadian flour should not be kept for months with safety. The trouble, of course, comes with the wet season, when the prevalent dampness is apt to sour the grain. The trade to the British West Indies reaches about half a million barrels annually, and is practically in the hands of the United States dealers exclusively.

BRAKEMAN'S DEATH.

Toronto, May 8.—Michael Shaughnessy, a well-known brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway at this point, was squeezed to death yesterday morning while making up a train at Scarboro Junction. He was about to move the tongue in a Jenny self-coupler to prevent it coupling, when the slack of the train came back and pinned him between the two cars. His body was very little marked, but the grip had been a tight one, and he expired in less than three minutes, without speaking again.

OOM PAUL.

President of the Transvaal Riding Hard to His Fall.

CRISIS BEGINNING TO OVERSHADOW ALL OTHER TOPICS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN LONDON.

London, Many 8.—The crisis in the Transvaal is beginning to overshadow all other topics of public interest, and there is no doubt that there reigns an uneasy feeling in official circles. Despite the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is known not to suffer from any indisposition, he left town suddenly, an unusual thing for him to do. His private secretary strictly concealed his destination. The secretary's absence causes no end of speculation in Parliamentary circles. The general opinion is that the country has reached the limit of tolerance of Oom Paul's diplomacy. It is felt that something must be done to terminate the present unbearable situation.

A prominent Transvaaler, now in London, granted an interview to a correspondent, in which he said: 'If the South African Republic is pushed to extremes by Great Britain, it will mean the fall of President Kruger. The latter obstinately refuses to listen to the grievances of the Uitlanders, and defiantly resents the overtures of the British High Commissioner, believing that Great Britain will not resort to extreme measures. President Kruger suffers from chronic irritation, and he believes that the Orange Free State will co-operate with him against Great Britain.

DR. BRIGGS.

ACTION OF DR. DE COSTA PREVENTS HIS ORDINATION FOR THE PRESENT.

New York, May 8.—Bishop Potter received to-day a second letter from the Rev. Dr. B. F. de Costa, which, it is thought, may effectually prevent the ordination of Dr. Briggs without a formal investigation of the charges against him. The latter says:—'I beg to say that I am prepared to bring a specific charge against Dr. Briggs of teaching contrary to the standards of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that I claim my right to a hearing before a committee empowered to investigate public rumors.'

In speaking of the letter, Dr. de Costa said that it was his canonical right to be heard and he added that he did not speak for himself alone, but for others.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RECENT UTTERANCE DISPLEASES SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

London, May 9.—The 'Daily Mail' announces that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the former leader of the Liberal party in the House of Comons, at the dinner of the Welsh members of the House last Saturday evening, delivered a 'resentful and outspoken reply' to Lord Rosebery's references to the state of the Liberal party in his speech last week, at the banquet of the City Liberal Club, at Walbrook, London. Harcourt, according to the 'Daily Mail,' declared that the Liberals had no occasion to turn backwards, and that it ill became one of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues to advocate wiping out the whole inheritance Liberalism had received from that illustrious statesman.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REICHSTAG COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL KILL AMERICAN TRADE.

Berlin, May 8.—It is authoritatively stated that the committee of the Reichstag to which was referred the meat inspection bill, which was substantially agreed upon between the Imperial Cabinet and the United States Ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, has reported against the measure and in favor of a bill so hostile to United States interests that the government will probably refuse to sanction it.

The most unfortunate circumstances, as regards American interests in the matter of the meat inspection bill, was the fact that there were insistent declarations in the United States that embalmed and poisonous meats had been supplied to the troops in Cuba. Representatives of the German land-owning interests loudly declared that if the Americans sent poisonous meat to their own soldiers, they would certainly send it to the Germans.

A bad result is that the bill, as reported back, provides for such examination and inspection of American meats as it will be impossible to enforce without utterly destroying American trade with Germany.

The bill as remodelled by the Reichstag committee also proposes to exclude from importation hams, hard and soft sausage and chopped meats, and prescribes that fresh meats must come in whole carcases or contiguous parts. The United States Embassy and the German Government still hope that better counsels will prevail when the bill comes up for discussion in the open Reichstag on its second reading, though the chances for the enactment of the government measure are very slim.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, May 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day the last appeal on the Maritime list, Macpherson versus Fraser, was taken up. Plaintiff, a married woman, brought action for conversion of her property by the present appellant and recovered judgment in the trial court. This decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick en banc, and defendant now appeals, raising questions of title under the married woman's property act, and alleging conveyance between husband and wife in fraud of creditors. Gregory, Q.C., for appellant. McCready for respondent.

Judgment was reserved and the court adjourned till May 16, for hearing of Quebec appeals.

DEWEY TO RETURN.

WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY REAR ADMIRAL WATSON AT MANILLA.

Washington, D.C., May 8.—The Navy Department has selected a successor for Admiral Dewey to command the Asiatic stations. Orders were issued to-day detaching Rear-Admiral Watson from the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordering him to report to Admiral Dewey at Manilla, to relieve that officer when he feels that he can be spared there.

New York, May 8.—Admiral Dewey has cabled to the city his acceptance of an invitation to a banquet to be given in his honor by 100 prominent and public-spirited citizens, says the 'Herald.' The Admiral's cablegram of acceptance was received by Alfred Chassead, who is secretary of the committee. It is likely that Admiral Dewey will return to this country as soon as peace negotiations with the insurgents have been concluded.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

QUESTION AGAIN BROUGHT UP IN PARLIAMENT BY MR. COGHILL.

London, May 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Douglas Coghill, Conservative, again asked the government 'whether, considering the injury done our trade by the present United States tariff, the Foreign Office will enter specific commercial negotiations with the United States with a view to obtaining favorable treatment for British manufacturers, or propose retaliatory measures?'

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. William St. John Broderick, replied that any opportunity occurring for making more favorable arrangements regarding the tariff would be taken advantage of, but that the government could not promise immediate action.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES DELEGATES WILL ADVANCE THREE PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT.

London, May 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Standard' says: 'The United States delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague have instructions to advance three leading principles—the institution of courts of arbitration, the extension of the declaration of Paris of 1856 to the non-confiscation of all cargoes not contraband of war, and the extension of the Geneva convention to war by sea.'

TEMPLE'S PERIODICAL COMET.

Cambridge, Mass., May 8.—Dr. J. F. Keeler, director of Lick Observatory, announces through Harvard College observatory the discovery of Temple's periodical comet by Mr. Perine, an assistant at Lick. The position of the object, which is described as 'faint,' in May, 6.9077, Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 18 hours, 52 minutes, 57.8 seconds; declination south four degrees, 32 minutes. 19 seconds.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY WARDENSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., May 8.—It is current rumor that Dr. Platt, ex-M.P. for Prince Edward County, is to be appointed warden of Kingston penitentiary in succession to Mr. J. H. Metcalfe. Mr. C. H. Corbett, Kingston, is a candidate for the post.

BY-LAW ADOPTED.

Durham, Ont., May 8.—A vote was taken here to-day on a by-law granting a loan of $10,000 to the Durham Furniture Company, Limited. The by-law was carried by a vote of 224 to 209.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A well-known resident of Compton county said yesterday that at the Conservative convention on May 24, to be held at Sherbrooke, over four hundred delegates would attend from that county alone, while all through the Eastern Townships great enthusiasm was being displayed regarding it. Extensive arrangements have been made for a tremendous gathering at Sherbrooke. Sir Charles Tupper is to be the principal speaker.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Scene Over a Question Respecting M. De Freycinet's Resignation.

DOWNFALL OF THE CABINET FORETOLD — MM. PICQUART AND GONZE.

Paris, May 8. — In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Georges Berry, Nationalist, questioned the government as to whether the resignation of the portfolio of war by M. de Freycinet was due to a disagreement between the minister and his colleagues, or if M. de Freycinet had resigned because he desired no longer to protect the chiefs of the army. M. Berry also asked why the portfolio of public works, had been given to M. Monestier, who had voted against transferring revision of the Dreyfus case from the Criminal Court to the whole Court of Cassation.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied that the motives which M. Berry alleged were purely imaginary. There was not a shadow of disagreement, he said, with the cabinet. Regarding M. Monestier, M. Dupuy said his appointment did not indicate any change on the part of the government regarding revision, which, moreover, could not be regarded as the pivot of Republican policy.

M. Lavy, Nationalist, inquired if the accord in the Cabinet was not due to the exchange of sharp letters between M. de Freycinet and the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, concerning the Paleologue incident.

Amidst a great deal of uproar, M. Dupuy replied that the suggestion was unfounded.

M. Lavy interjected that M. Delcassé was the possessor of cheeks incapable of flushing, even from smacks.

Great uproar and excitement ensued. Finally M. Lavy was formally censured, and the subject was dropped for the order of the day, which the government accepted. The vote was 444 to 67.

M. Delcassé entered the Chamber of Deputies after the vote on the order of the day had been taken, and made a statement corroborating what had been said by M. Dupuy, adding that it had needed all his self-sacrifice and patriotism to accept the management of foreign affairs in the circumstances under which he had taken office. He believed, he said, that he had served the country well. The statement was received with hearty cheers.

London, May 8.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News,' says there is no doubt that the withdrawal of M. de Freycinet from the Ministry of War is the beginning of the end of the Dupuy Cabinet. The correspondent predicts that the Prime Minister will resign in three or four weeks, seeking defeat on some insignificant question, because to fall on the Dreyfus question would mean the end of his political career.

M. Dupuy recognizes that when the tremendous shifting of opinion which will inevitably follow a revision of the Dreyfus case occurs, the Chamber of Deputies will never forgive him for obstructing revision to the last.

Paris, May 8.—The 'Figaro' publishes to-day a letter from Col. Picquart to M. Mazeau, first president of the Court of Cassation, under date of April 13, replying to the deposition of General Gonze and contradicting the latter in many important points. He declares that the late Lieut.-Col. Henry knew Dreyfus before 1894.

Col. Picquart asserts in this communication that he was not absent in October and November of 1896, but that he saw General Gonze daily for three months. Gonze, he says, took possession of the dossier before the end of October and not after. On Nov. 1, Henry needed the dossier, in order to forge a document which he handed to General Gonze the next day.

Picquart formally contradicts Gonze's assertion that Picquart never told him the document was forged.

GREATER BRITAIN.

KIRALFY EXHIBITION OPENED BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, May 8.—The Duke of Cambridge to-day opened Imre Kiralfy's Greater Britain exhibition at Earl's Court, in the presence of a distinguished company, which included representatives of several colonial governments. In the course of his speech the Duke of Cambridge emphasized the fact that he and other members of the royal family desired to do everything to strengthen the ties between Great Britain and the colonies. His Grace said that it was a singular fact, that with all the talk of peace all the nations were going ahead with armaments. If the Czar's conference resulted in any steps tending to lessen the burden upon the people and to insure peace, these suggestions would be sincerely welcomed by Great Britain. At the same time the Duke of Cambridge said he congratulated his audience upon the preparedness of the country and the undoubted loyalty of the colonies.

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